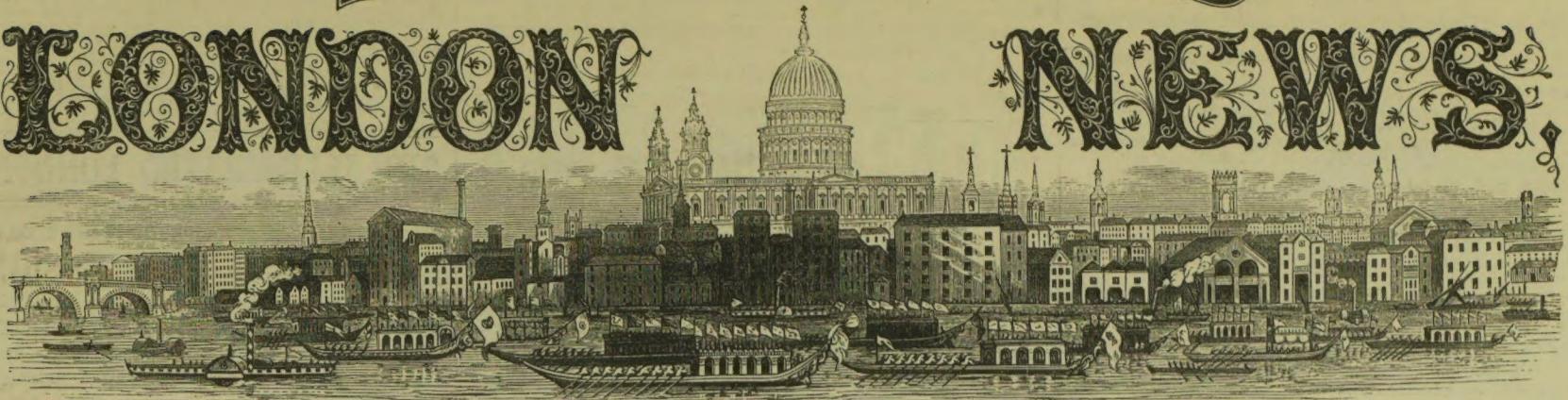


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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THE ZULU WAR: ATTACK ON AN ESCORT OF THE 80TH REGIMENT AT THE INTOMBI RIVER.—SEE PAGE 434.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT BEVERLEY W. R. USHER, 80TH REGIMENT.

cannot be fairly included in this category. It stands by itself. It is a truly heroic measure. Its chances of success this Session are brighter than they were. If the Government insist upon passing it, there is but little doubt that they will succeed. It will be remembered to their credit in future times when much of their Foreign Policy will have been forgotten. It will probably initiate a series of measures similar to itself, but applicable to other departments of Law, which will at length redeem us from the reproach of being governed by the most voluminous and confused heap of legal enactments of any State in Europe. The simplification of judicial procedure will not be the least of the benefits it will confer. The Code Napoleon has been adopted in several countries besides France. We gratefully pay our tribute of admiration to Sir James Stephen for the courage, consistency, and efficiency of his labours in preparing, we may say, the rough draught of this most important measure. It has already passed under critical review by a Commission appointed for that purpose. It offers, no doubt, some points of detail, and even of principle, which will be keenly controverted. But the area over which unanimity may be expected comprises the substance of the projected reform. The Houses of Parliament must take any such bill, so far as it is merely a consolidation of existing laws, upon faith in the ability and honesty of the eminent men who have, under heavy responsibility, technically supervised it. We are glad that the Attorney-General expressed himself as in much better spirits in respect of the progress and completion of the bill, as the result of the late debate on the second reading, than he had ventured to indulge in when he introduced it. We trust he may have the honour of placing it on the Statute Book before the end of the current Session, and to a greater honour no lawyer need aspire.

THE COURT.

The Queen came to London last week and paid a visit of condolence to the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe at Rutland-gate. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, also paid a visit to Mary Caroline, Marchioness of Ailesbury, at Farmwood, Sunninghill. The Queen received Lord Augustus Loftus, who kissed hands on his appointment as Governor of South Australia, and dined with her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra, passed three days on a visit to the Queen. During their stay Princess Christian, his Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, and the Secretary of State for War and Lady Constance Stanley dined with her Majesty. The Marquis of Salisbury had an audience of the Queen.

The Bishop of Durham was introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Right Hon. R. A. Cross on Saturday last, and did homage on his appointment. The Rev. Canon Lord Wriothesley Russell was in attendance. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross had an audience of the Queen. Prince Leopold came to London, and was present at the anniversary dinner given by the President (Sir F. Leighton) and Council of the Royal Academy at Burlington House. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to Windsor.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Rev. Edward Carr Glyn, Vicar of Kensington, officiated.

Prince and Princess Christian, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Hon. Mrs. Byng dined with her Majesty on Monday.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, came to London on Tuesday. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and was escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards from the railway station to Buckingham Palace. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Duchess of Cambridge in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty held a Court. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold went to Her Majesty's Theatre in the evening.

The Queen and the Royal family were represented at the funeral of the Duke of Roxburghe on Saturday last at Floors Castle and Bowden by Sir John Cowell for her Majesty; Colonel Teesdale, for the Prince of Wales; Colonel Colville, for the Duke of Edinburgh; and the Hon. Alexander Yorke, for Prince Leopold.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting. Lord de Ros and Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsey have succeeded the Earl of Dummore and Rear-Admiral Sir F. Commerell, K.C.B., as Lord and Groom in Waiting. Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Pickard has succeeded Captain F. I. Edwards. The Hon. Alexander Yorke has succeeded Mr. Collins in attendance on Prince Leopold.

THE QUEEN'S COURT AND DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held in person her first Court and Drawingroom this season on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, attended by their suite and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. Princess Beatrice, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present at the Court. The Gentlemen at Arms and the Yeoman of the Guard were on duty, and a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room shortly after three o'clock, attended by the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, the Hon. Lady Hamilton Gordon, the Hon. Emily Cathcart and the Hon. Frances Drummond, and the great officers of state and the Royal household.

The Queen wore a dress and train of black silk, trimmed with crape and jet, and fringes, and a long black tulle veil, surmounted by a diadem of jet, also jet ornaments, the ribbon and the star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, the Star of India, Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, St. Isabelle of Portugal, &c., and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black poult de soie, draped with tulle and jetted lace; train of striped velvet and gauze lined in satin. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Star of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress and train of black satin, trimmed with

crape and jet. Head-dress, feathers, veil, diamond stars, and jet; ornaments, diamonds and jet. Her Royal Highness also wore the ribbon and star of the Order of St. Catherine, the orders of Victoria and Albert, the Star of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Diplomatic Circle was attended by the principal members of the several Embassies and Legations, with the ladies of their respective families; and various presentations were made. The general circle was very numerously attended, and upwards of 200 presentations were made to the Queen.

Her Majesty held a Drawingroom also on Thursday at Buckingham Palace.

THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Saturday last at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court, are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his Gentlemen in Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House shortly before two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state and the Royal household. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck were present at the Levée. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room at two o'clock, with the customary state ceremony. The chief members of the Corps Diplomatique were in attendance. In the general circle upwards of 250 presentations were made to the Prince of Wales.

His Royal Highness will hold a Levée on behalf of the Queen on Monday, the 26th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present at the Royal Academy banquet on Saturday last at Burlington House. The Prince and Princess and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales attended Divine service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. V. Povah, and the Rev. A. H. Sitwell officiated. The Prince of Wales presided on Monday at a meeting of the Council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, were present at a concert given at the Royal Albert Hall in aid of the Hungarian Inundation Relief Fund. The Crown Prince of Denmark, attended by Colonel Lund, arrived on a visit to the Prince and Princess from Copenhagen. His Royal Highness was received at Dover by Captain Stephenson, R.N., who will be in attendance upon him during his stay in England. The Crown Prince was met at the Charing-cross Station by the Prince and Princess, and was accompanied by them to Marlborough House. The Crown Prince visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and received visits from the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Prince presided at the annual dinner of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association at Willis's Rooms. The Council of the Society of Arts attended on Tuesday at Marlborough House, when the Prince, as President of the society, presented to Sir William George Armstrong, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., the Albert Medal awarded to him "because of his distinction as an engineer and a scientific man." The Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark were present at the debate in the House of Lords. The Crown Prince of Denmark visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Prince and Princess, with the Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince and Princess Christian, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden. The Prince has taken Coworth, near Sunningdale, the seat of Mr. William Arbuthnot, for the Ascot race meeting. Colonel Teesdale has succeeded Captain Stephenson, R.N., as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in the Piraeus on Saturday last, the ships in the harbour being dressed and the yards manned as the Osborne entered. Their Royal Highnesses were received by King George of Greece, by the Ministers, and other dignitaries, and a guard of honour. The King accompanied them to Athens, and a dinner was given at the palace the next evening in honour of the Royal visitors. Covers were laid for 130. Monday being the feast of St. George, a Te Deum was sung in the cathedral in presence of King George, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and a large congregation. The King conferred on the Duke the Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer. A fête was given on Tuesday at the King's Summer Palace, which is situated at the foot of the mount. The King, the Duke and Duchess, and Prince Battenberg, the brother of the newly-elected Prince of Bulgaria, were present.

The Maharajah and Maharani Dhuleep Singh left Claridge's Hotel on Saturday for Elvedon Hall, Thetford.

His Excellency Count Schouvaloff has arrived at the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, from St. Petersburg. His Excellency Count Münster has arrived at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Berlin. His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to town from St. Anne's Hill. M. Gennadius, Greek Chargé-d'Affaires, has returned from The Hague.

Mrs. Smith had an evening party on Wednesday at the First Lord of the Admiralty's official residence, Whitehall.

An afternoon concert will be given to-day (Saturday) at Grosvenor House (by permission of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster) on behalf of the Wilberforce Memorial Church, St. Mary's, Southampton, under the patronage of the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, and the Duchess of Teck.

Invitations for the Ministerial banquets in celebration of her Majesty's birthday on the 24th inst. have been issued. The Prince of Wales will dine with the Earl of Beaconsfield.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh on Monday a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing great satisfaction on receiving an offer from Dr. W. Chambers to complete, at his own cost, the restoration of St. Giles's Cathedral.

Exeter Hall was crowded on Wednesday morning, the occasion being the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It appeared that the total income of the society for the past year from all sources amounted to £213,811, and the expenditure to £222,476. There were 3,340,995 copies of the Bible, Testament, &c., issued during 1878, and the total issue since the commencement of the movement in 1804 was 85,388,057 copies.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the fourth week in April the total number of paupers was 82,593, of whom 42,796 were in workhouses, and 39,797 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878 and 1876, these figures show an increase of 579 and 870 respectively; but as compared with 1877 a decrease of 412. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 749, of whom 555 were men, 160 women, and 34 children under sixteen.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY.

Professor Ernst Pauer's second lecture, given on Tuesday, April 29, was devoted to Mendelssohn. This great composer, born on Feb. 3, 1809, was the grandson of the eminent Jewish philosopher, Moses Mendelssohn, from whose character Lessing drew his "Nathan the Wise," and the son of Abraham, a wealthy banker of Berlin, a munificent patron of literature and art. His musical talents at an early age were perceived by his mother, an excellent woman of refined tastes, and he was placed under Berger and Zelter, pedantic teachers, who rather checked than encouraged his very rapid development, and recommended self-restraint. In 1823 he had attained distinction, and he was warmly received by the aged Cherubini, at Paris, but declined his instructions. His first opera, "The Wedding of Gamacho," failed; but, in 1829, by resuscitating Bach's "Passion Musik" of St. Matthew, and conducting its performance, he startled the musical public of Berlin as if by a revelation. His visit soon after to England, for which country he ever after showed a warm feeling, was very successful; his compositions, especially his overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream," a happy mixture of sentiment, fancy, and humour, being highly appreciated. Bunsen, and many eminent Germans gave him a cordial reception at Rome, where he either completed or planned the "Walpurgisnacht" and other great works. He greatly enjoyed a visit to Munich, but did not highly appreciate Paris, although he was treated with much distinction, being averse to French music. For a short time he was conductor at Düsseldorf, and was very happy as capelmeister at Leipzig. His oratorio "St. Paul" was first performed at Düsseldorf in May, 1836, and he reached the zenith of his felicity by his marriage with Cécile Jeanrenaud. Among other great works, Professor Pauer commented on the setting of several psalms, the "Hymn of Praise," the "Antigone" of Sophocles, the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and the "Songs Without Words." The sublime work, "Elijah," expressly composed for the occasion, was first performed at Birmingham, with overwhelming success, on Aug. 25, 1846. In May, 1847, Mendelssohn conducted the performance of "Elijah" and "Midsummer Night's Dream" in London; but soon after his return home he was dreadfully agitated by the death of his "second self," his amiable sister, Fanny Hensel; and, after several attacks, he died of apoplexy on Nov. 4, deeply regretted by the whole civilised world. In summing up his character as a composer, Professor Pauer said that Mendelssohn lacked the spontaneity and warmth of Schubert, the breadth and power of Beethoven, and the enthusiasm of Weber. His pulse never throbbed in harmony with the people. Beauty of form is the chief principle of his music; he is great and unrivalled in the fairy world, and his harmonies are here most exquisite; his melodies sweet, noble, and fascinating. He is not a giant of the musical art, but his muse presents a world of quiet, peaceful beauty. The illustrations on the pianoforte consisted of "Variations Sérieuses," a selection from the "Songs Without Words," and an allegro brillant for two performers (the Professor and his son).

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF ANÆSTHETICS—ETHIDENE.

Professor J. G. McKendrick, M.D., of the University of Glasgow, in beginning the discourse on Friday evening, the 2nd inst., referred to various methods suggested to relieve pain, such as the inhalation of sulphuric ether by Dr. Pearson in 1795, of nitrous oxide by Davy 1799, and of carbonic acid by Dr. Hickman in 1828. Ether was first used as an anaesthetic in 1846, in Boston, U.S., by Dr. Morton, a dentist; and Dr. Jackson, a chemist, about the same time, and in 1847 it was employed in Paris. Chloroform, first made in 1831, and mainly introduced here by Sir James Y. Simpson in 1847, is the chief anaesthetic of this country and Europe. As its administration is not free from danger, many deaths having occurred through its influence, a committee of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society investigated for the causes, and published a report. But a restless feeling in the profession still existed, and the British Medical Association requested Dr. Joseph Coats, Dr. William Ramsay, and the speaker to inquire into the exact physiological effects of anaesthetics in general. Dr. McKendrick then described and illustrated the method of observing, by which they proved that chloroform acts injuriously on the heart and the respiratory mechanism. This led them to search for a more harmless anaesthetic, their guide being the relation between the physiological action of a drug and its chemical constitution. Among the substances studied was ethidene chloride, first used by Dr. Snow on June 20, 1851, and since by German surgeons, which they compared with chloroform and ether, measuring the pressure of the blood in the vessels, and, by means of a kymograph, showing the variations on smoked paper moved by clockwork. Amongst the conclusions arrived at were the following:—The blood-pressure is decidedly reduced by chloroform; less and gradually by ethidene; and is not appreciably affected by ether. Chloroform has sometimes a dangerously capricious effect on the heart's action, and death may be produced by this, as well as by its paralysing respiration. Artificial respiration was very effective in restoring animals in such danger. Under the influence of ethidene there occurred in no case absolute cessation of the heart's action or of respiration. Chloroform in the hands of skilful men is comparatively safe, but the Americans are certainly justified in preferring ether. This, however, has its disadvantages. It is unpleasant to take, is slower in its action, and forms an explosive mixture in the atmosphere. Ethidene is pleasant, and acts as an anaesthetic quickly and effectually. It cannot, however, be pronounced totally free from danger; and complete anaesthesia most probably is incompatible with absolute safety. It must be our endeavour to get nearer this mark, and such a substance may be reasonably expected among the numerous compounds now made by the organic chemist.

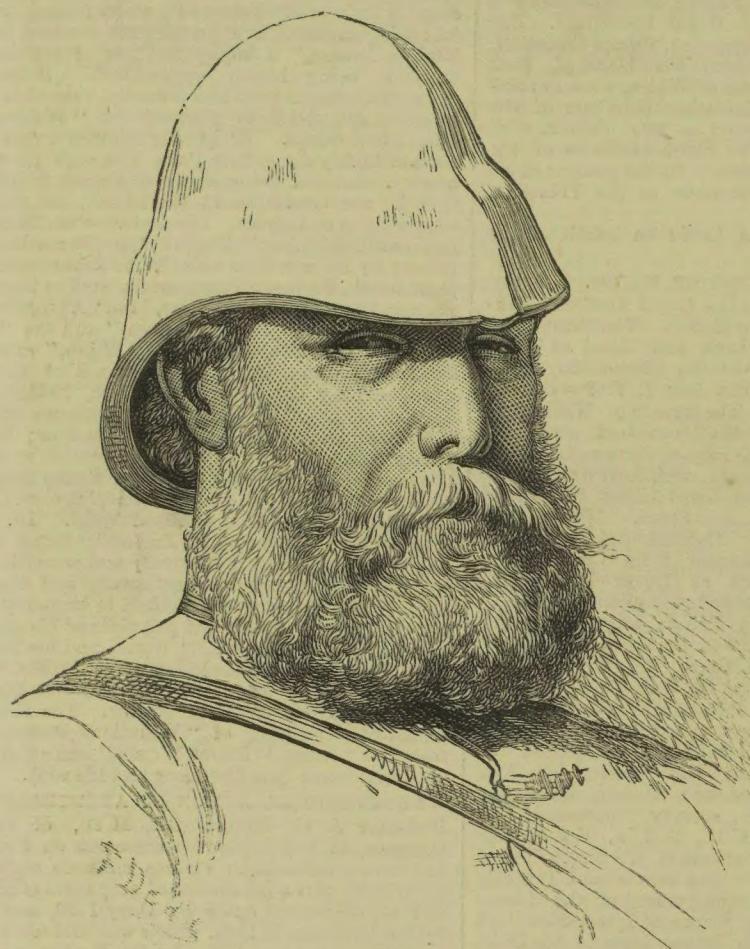
Professor Karl Hillebrand will on Tuesday next, May 13, give the first of a course of six lectures on the Intellectual Movement of Germany from the Middle of the Last to the Middle of the Present Century. The discourse on Friday evening next will be given by Professor A. Cornu on an Optical Study of Elasticity (in French).

The annual meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain was held on Thursday, the 1st inst.—the Duke of Northumberland, president, in the chair. The annual report of the committee of visitors for the year 1878, testifying to the continued prosperity and efficient management of the institution, was read and adopted. The real and funded property now amounts to nearly £85,000, entirely derived from the contributions and donations of the members. Thanks were voted to the president for his munificent gift of an Otto's Silent Gas Engine and a De Merent's Dynamo-Magneto-Electric Machine for producing electric light. The following officers for the ensuing year were unanimously elected:—President, the Duke of Northumberland; treasurer, Mr. George Busk; secretary, Mr. Warren De La Rue; and committees of managers and visitors.

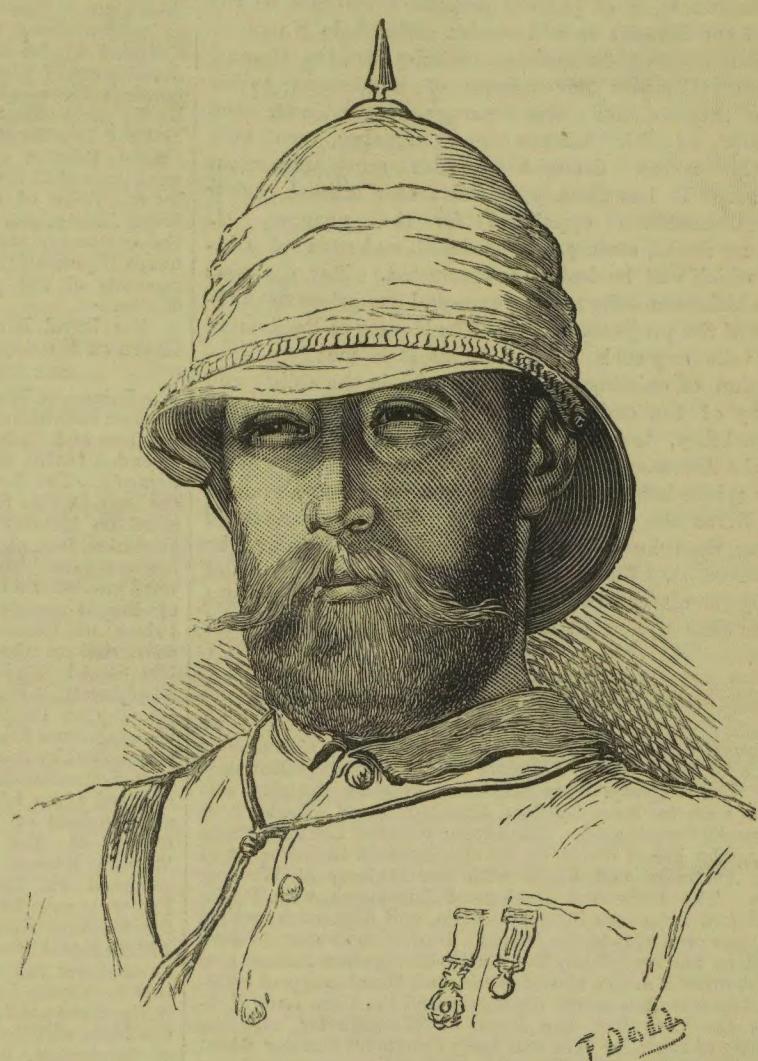
A notice of the Magazines for May is unavoidably held over till next week.

THE AFGHAN WAR: PORTRAITS BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

SEE PAGE 434.



MAJOR J. J. BAILEY, PAYMASTER 4TH BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE,
A SURVIVOR OF THE FIRST AFGHAN WAR.



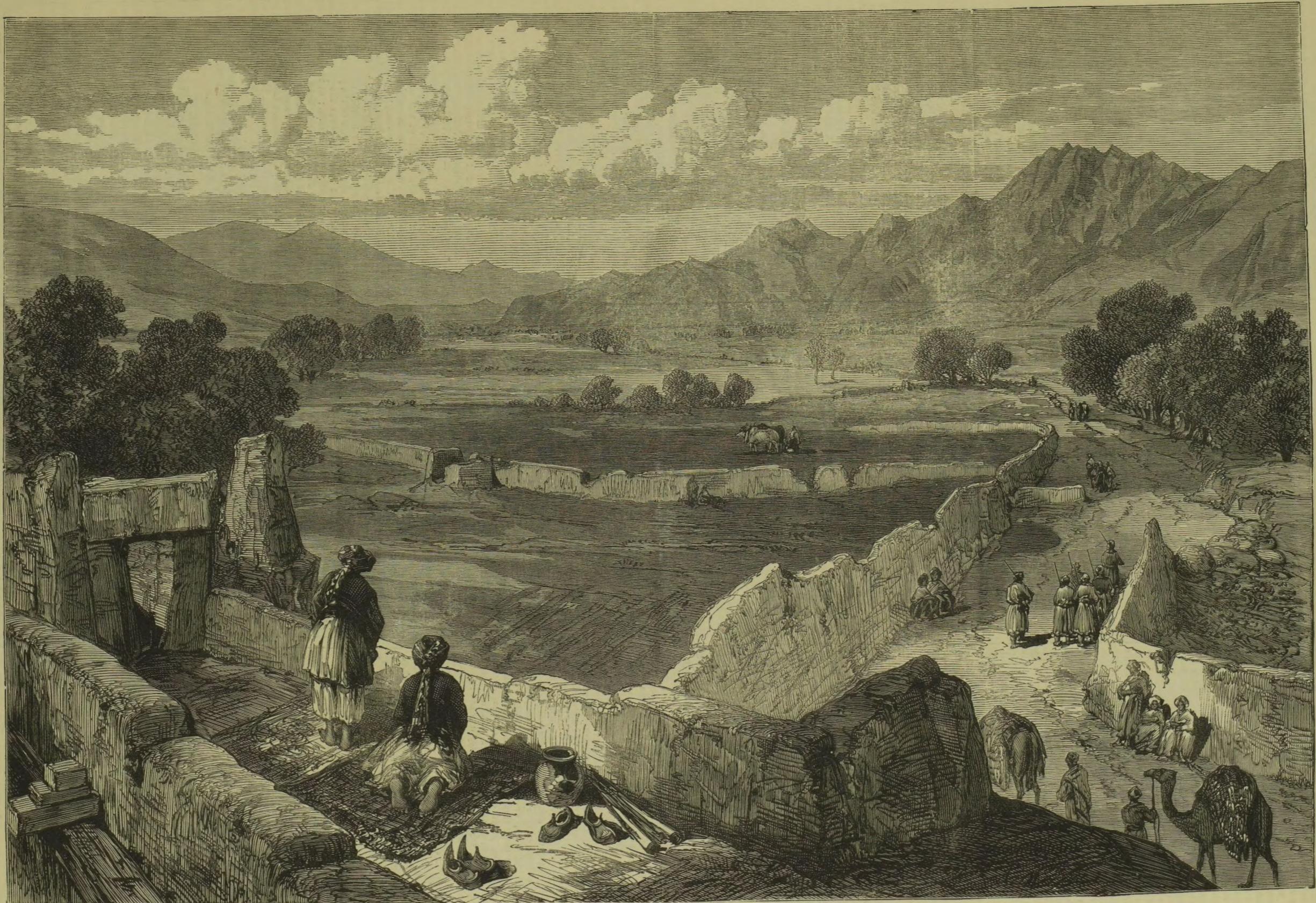
MAJOR P. L. N. CAVAGNARI, C.S.I.,
POLITICAL OFFICER WITH THE PESHAWUR FIELD FORCE.



SAYID MAHMOUD, BADSHAH OF KUNAR.



JINDEE SHAH, KAMIL PEER, BABA.



THE AFGHAN WAR: VIEW FROM THE CABUL GATE, JELLALABAD, SHOWING THE ROAD BY WHICH DR. BRYDON ARRIVED IN JANUARY, 1842.—SEE PAGE 434.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.

THE ZULU WAR.

The following rather gloomy description of the present situation of affairs in South Africa is given by the Capetown correspondent of the *Daily News*:—

"Capetown, April 15.

"Since the successful relief of the garrison of Ekwene, and since the victorious repulse by Wood of the great attack on his camp, no shot has been exchanged with the enemy, who is reported by some to have retired, baffled and disheartened, beyond the Umvocosi River. Great preparations in men and material are being made for the final advance into Zululand, for which, as usual, our plans and intentions have been published to the world, and therefore to the enemy, some weeks before the operations can begin. This time—unless a fresh change in the plan takes place—the invading army will proceed in two columns, one starting from Doornberg between Helpmakaar and Utrecht, and the other along the coast, following roughly the original track of Pearson's column. General Crealock will command the coast column, having under him Pearson, who has been gazetted brigadier. General Clifford has been appointed to the staff, and General Marshall to the command of the cavalry brigade, which will advance from the north, supported by the force under Wood, who is also appointed a brigadier. The force now under Glyn, near Helpmakaar, will move to Doornberg to strengthen that column. It is said that the advance cannot take place for a fortnight, and when we consider the enormous amount of transport and stores which a force numbering some 20,000 men will require, it is more than doubtful whether the time will admit of even so speedy a beginning of the actual work of the war.

"For up to the present it must be remembered that literally nothing has been done towards the original object of hostilities. Several Zulu attacks have been repulsed with much slaughter, and we have discovered that as long as we remain carefully entrenched nothing can hurt us; but, on the other hand, all our attempts at anything like active operations have led to disaster; and it is only too evident that in the future we shall have to rely on something like a regular campaign to reduce a foe who can choose his own time for attack, and who can unless he chooses remain practically unmolested. The latest news from Zululand tells us that the people are building kraals in the bush country, where they have sent their women and cattle, and that they have been joined by several Amatongas. The latter are a tribe to the immediate north of Cetewayo, bordering on Delagoa Bay, and are not formidable as warriors; but the news, if true, shows that any rate a retreat is open for the Zulu army, and that they do not intend to give up without another final struggle for life and land. Great apprehensions are expressed as to the danger of a raid into Natal being made by the desperate army of Cetewayo when our advance—which, of course, they can easily elude—takes place; but it is hard to believe that even the blind, unquestioning courage of the Zulu regiments will prompt them to stake their all on such a hazardous course. It is far more likely that they will now confine themselves to the defence of their country, and to those unexpected and overwhelming attacks on small parties which have already caused so much mischief.

"Every day makes it more apparent that the expenditure on account of this war will be something enormous. South Africa is being ransacked for horses and mules, and two steamers are being dispatched to Monte Video to bring across 800 of the latter animals. Upwards of 300 ox wagons, each of which carries three tons, are in regular employment, at the high rate of £80 a month. Men are being enlisted and equipped wherever possible, at the rate of fiveshillings per diem and everything found, and there must be some 1200 of this expensive cavalry now serving with the army in the field. The waste of commissariat stores is very great, and one of the principal causes of the bad health of the troops is said to be the smell arising from the bags of rotting grain which have been put on the ground at infinite trouble and expense. Altogether the original estimate for the war—viz., ten millions, is already spoken of as too small, and those well qualified to judge speak now of a possible twelve millions to be expended on the reduction of a tribe numbering at most 60,000 men, or, in fact, at the rate of £200 per Zulu; and the most melancholy part of the business is that all this gigantic waste of money, to say nothing of the valuable lives, will leave the country ten times worse off than it was before. One tenth of this sum spent in immigration, in defensive works, in railways, or even in intriguing with the Zulu tribe, would have done some good to the colony, and in a few years would have peacefully disposed of the bugbear which Sir Bartle Frere has so carefully raised. But now, after destroying a tribe, and after wasting a country at such infinite cost, we shall find ourselves face to face with a difficulty which will go far to ruin the prospects of South-Eastern Africa for ever. On every side lie doubt and danger."

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, sends us the two Sketches which are engraved for this week's publication, representing, first, General Lord Chelmsford reviewing the Native Contingent at Fort Tenedos, on the left bank of the Tugela, a few days before his force marched to the relief of Ekwene; and, secondly, the troops crossing that river, from Fort Pearson to Fort Tenedos, under the personal superintendence of Lord Chelmsford. Our Artist has gone up the country, by way of Helpmakaar and Rorke's Drift, to join the force under Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood; and the Commander-in-Chief is now expected to move his head-quarters in the same direction, from which is to be drawn the principal line of advance into Zululand in the operations about to be commenced. It is stated, however, in a telegram of the 22nd ult., that Lord Chelmsford has asked for additional reinforcements, to the amount of another full brigade of infantry. Those which were sent out from England have all arrived in Natal. The 21st, 58th, and 94th Regiments of Infantry, a regiment of Lancers, and the Dragoons, have marched to Doornberg, under the command of Major-General Newdigate.

We are indebted to Lieutenant Beverley Ussher, of the 80th (Staffordshire Volunteers) Regiment, for a Sketch of the disastrous affair of March 12 on the Intombi river, between Luneburg and Derby, on the Transvaal frontier north of Zululand, with the following brief account of it:—

"I send a sketch of an engagement between an overpowering force of Zulus and a convoy of our men, which took place about five o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst. Our party, which was commanded by Captain D. B. Moriarty, consisted of Lieutenant Harward, Dr. Cobbin, and 105 men, 35 being on the Luneberg side of the river, the remainder, under Captain Moriarty, on the opposite side. The convoy was detained on the banks of the Intombi, as it was impossible for them to proceed, because the late heavy rains had rendered the fords impassable. This was a very bad position for a camp, as it is closely surrounded by hills inhabited by the enemy. The morning on which our men were attacked was misty, enabling the enemy to approach and take up their position without being seen. When the mist lifted, the sentry on this side of the river gave the alarm, as he saw the enemy close to the 'laager' on the opposite side. However, this was of very little use, as the Zulus, on gaining the rise, fired a volley, then dropping their rifles, rushed by thousands on our men,

and in a few minutes surrounded the camp. Some of our men attempted to cross, but they were nearly all assegai in the water. The men on this side poured in volley after volley, by that means enabling a few of their comrades to join them; but they had to make their retreat, as the enemy were crossing in great numbers. Directly the news was brought into camp, Major Tucker, commanding the 80th Regiment at Luneberg, accompanied by Lieutenants Johnson and Sherrard, Dr. Wardrop, and myself, with two mounted orderlies, proceeded to the scene of the attack, which is about five miles distant from Luneberg. On approaching the river, he saw an immense swarm of the enemy, estimated at between 6000 and 7000, retiring in a dense column about two miles away. It may well be imagined with what rage and chagrin our men saw the enemy almost within range, while at the same time, for want of cavalry, we had to allow them to retire unmolested. Major Tucker, observing that the enemy were retiring from the laager, sent an orderly back to the camp for Lieutenant Potts and 150 men, for the purpose of burying our dead. Our losses are Captain Moriarty, Surgeon Cobbin, and sixty rank and file killed or drowned, and two wounded. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 200, and two prisoners taken."

THE AFGHAN WAR.

A special telegram from Gundamuk, the advanced position of the British forces, states that the Ameer Yakoob Khan was on his way to that place, having set out from Cabul on the 2nd inst. to negotiate personally with Major Cavignari. There seems now a strong probability that Yakoob Khan will come to terms with the English. It is thought the state of affairs in Badakshan may have had something to do with this resolve; for, according to news received at Simla, the Afghan authority is completely overthrown in Badakshan, the Afghan troops have been disarmed and imprisoned or expelled from the country, and the Afghan garrison at Fyzabad has retreated to Balkh. General Roberts arrived at Ali Khel on April 13, and on Saturday he held a review there of 5000 troops and eighteen guns. A durbar was held in the afternoon, at which the principal Jajis were present, who were informed that the British did not intend to place troops at Candahar, Jellalabad, Herat, Balkh, or Cabul, provided the Ameer accepted the English terms; but the principal passes leading into Cabul would be held by the British troops. News from Cabul announces the sudden death of Mohamed Ibrahim Khan, the eldest son of the late Ameer Shere Ali.

A REMINISCENCE OF 1842 AT JELLALABAD.

Our Special Artist with the British Army now at Jellalabad has bestowed much thought upon the historical associations of that place connected with the first Afghan War. The same course of reflection has naturally been followed by many of us in England, who are either old enough to remember the events of forty to thirty-seven years ago, and to revive our feelings of that time, or who have studied the accounts given by Sir John Kaye and other writers upon the subject. We take this opportunity of noticing the recent publication of a book which will certainly hold place among those of standard authority; an unfinished work of the late Major-General Sir Henry Durand, R.E., Military Secretary and Councillor to the Government of India. This volume, edited by his son, and published by Messrs. Longman and Co., presents a clear view of the causes, the origin, and the conduct of the war begun in October, 1838, by Lord Auckland; the invasion of Afghanistan by Sir John Keane's army, in which Captain Durand was then serving, the capture of Candahar, Ghuzni, and Cabul, and the dethronement of Dost Mohammed in 1839; with the unfortunate sequel in the following two years, the revolt at Cabul, the murder of Burnes and Macnaghten, and the total destruction of the British Indian army in January, 1842, during its attempted retreat from Cabul to Jellalabad. Sir Henry Durand, writing of this, indignantly exclaims—"Would that oblivion could swallow up all record, all memory, of that dire destruction!" He dwells upon the errors, and the avenging fate "which had given over twenty thousand souls a prey to famine, cold, and the edge of the sword." He proceeds to mention the touching incident which has become so famous in British military history, and which is the subject of the fine picture by Mrs. Butler (Miss Elizabeth Thompson) in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. "On Jan. 13, Dr. Brydon, sorely wounded, and barely able from exhaustion to sit upon the emaciated beast that bore him, reached Jellalabad, and told that Elphinstone's army, guns, standards, honour, all being lost, was itself completely annihilated."

The respected veteran survivor of the Jellalabad garrison of 1842, Major J. J. Bailey, has pointed out to our Special Artist, from the Cabul gate of Jellalabad, the road by which Dr. Brydon approached that fortress with the tidings of the amazing disaster. "Looking yonder, past that clump of trees on the right hand, then past another clump of trees to the left, see where the road bends away, farther to the left, and there is an old Mohammedan tomb; it was just there (says Major Bailey) that the weary wounded man, drooping in his seat upon a tottering, worn-out pony, first came into sight! This is the view which our Artist has sketched, and which appears in our Engraving. Dr. Brydon and three other officers had been riding together towards Jellalabad, from the Juggulluck Pass, but his companions unfortunately entered a village, where they were killed by the Afghans. Dr. Brydon only just escaped pursuit, receiving a sword-cut on his right arm, so that the arm fell towards his saddle-holster, and looked as if he were about to draw forth a pistol, which caused his assailants to leave him. He wore the forage cap of a soldier of the 44th Regiment, and was at first sight mistaken for one by the officer on duty at the gate of Jellalabad. Some of the cavalry rode out to meet him, and brought him in safely; his pony died of exhaustion the same night. Our Artist's sketch represents the gate, and the view from it, as to be seen now, with any changes that time may have made there; and the kneeling figures upon pieces of carpet in the foreground are Mussulman devotees, looking westward, in the direction of Mecca, as they recite their daily prayers."

An exhibition of electric lighting apparatus has been held this week at the Albert Hall. The opening lecture on the general subject was given by Mr. W. H. Preece, C.E., on Wednesday.

A Treasury return issued on Tuesday shows that the total public income in the financial year recently ended was £83,115,972, and the total expenditure, £85,407,789.

Bristol and Portishead Docks, designed, in 1873, by Mr. F. C. Stileman, C.E., and constructed at a cost of £280,000, on the Somersetshire side of the mouth of the Avon at Bristol, have been completed, and the water was let in on Monday to a depth of 23 ft. The total depth will be from 25 ft. to 30 ft. The main dock is 1800 ft. long by 500 ft. wide.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Puyer-Quertier presided last week at a meeting held in Paris of delegates from fifty-eight Chambers of Commerce, and explained that the object of the meeting was to oppose the invasion of foreign productions and to support national labour, and declared that to favour free trade was merely to play into the hands of England.

M. Albert Grévy, on taking possession of his post as Governor-General of Algeria, has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, in which he says that the system which may have been suitable on the morrow of conquest runs the risk, if prolonged, of compromising the development of the colony. The Government will therefore be essentially civil. Important reforms will shortly be carried out, and great works undertaken.

ITALY.

Signor Magliani, the Minister of Finance, made his financial statement to the Chamber of Deputies on Sunday. The surplus for 1879 he estimates at 12,000,000 lire.

Signor Depretis, in reply to a question put to him in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, acknowledged that the state of public safety in Sicily was far from satisfactory, and added that the Government would bring in a bill to remedy the present state of things. If necessary, the Government would grant exceptional powers to the authorities at Sienna, where there had been some disturbances.

GERMANY.

The Empress of Germany proposes visiting Queen Victoria at Windsor on the termination of the spring season for taking the waters at Baden-Baden, and will return from Windsor to Berlin at the end of the present month.

The Imperial Crown Prince has left Berlin for Kissingen, to take the waters there for some weeks.

The debate on the first reading of the New Tariffs Bill began in the German Reichstag yesterday week. Prince Bismarck spoke for about an hour. He said he asked for only a moderately protective duty, and contended that countries which adopted protection prospered, while those who opened their markets declined in prosperity. "From this rule," he said, "I do not even exclude England, who is also coming back to protective duties." Herr Delbrück replied. On Saturday Herr Reichensperger, in supporting the measure, condemned the system of free trade, and said that even English statesmen were far from allowing themselves to be led by mere theories in their commercial policy. England had attained to her great commercial position by a system of protective duties, and the same was the case with America. Herr Bamberger, of the National Liberal party, spoke for two hours in reply to Prince Bismarck's speech on the previous day, and concluded by asserting that if the bill were accepted German industry would most assuredly suffer euthanasia or die a calm and gradual death. The speaker was loudly applauded by the Left and hissed by the Right. Herr Richter replied in an energetic speech on Monday to the arguments used by Prince Bismarck. Germany, he said, had been nourished by free trade and bled by war, and the only people who wished to return to protection were the wealthy capitalists who manufactured on a large scale. Herr Tudem and Herr Kardorf defended the proposed tariff. On Tuesday the chief protectionist speaker was Freiherr von Varnbühler, president of the Tariff Commission. The new duties were opposed by Herr Sonnemann, and supported by Herren Löwe and von Bennigen. The debate was again adjourned.

The Berlin Industrial Exhibition was formally opened on the 1st inst.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Archduchess Gisèle and Prince "Ludwig in Baier," the Empress's brother, arrived at Pesth on Saturday last to spend a week there during the races. It had been intimated that no official reception was desired; indeed, the day and hour of the arrival only became known at noon. Yet (says the *Times* correspondent), moved by one impulse, the population went out to welcome their King and Queen with a warmth and enthusiasm such as even here have been rarely witnessed.

His Majesty has approved the proposal of the Chapter of the Order of Maria Theresa to confer upon General Joseph Philippovich the cross of Commander of the Order, and upon Field-Marshal Count L. Szapary, Baron Jovanovic, and Colonel Pittel the cross of Chevalier. He has further appointed to the dignity of Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa Field-Marshal von Vesel, in recognition of the skilful manner in which, as independent commander of the first division, he conducted the important engagement of Sencovic Bandin-Odzia.

The Hungarian Minister of Finance was able to make a very satisfactory statement in the Diet last Saturday. The net revenue for the first quarter of the current year exceeds that for the corresponding period of last year by about £180,000; and, furthermore, the credit of the country, in spite of its difficulties and the new embarrassments caused by the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, stands wonderfully high. The new Gold Rente Loan has been extraordinarily successful, so much so that the Government is in a position to buy up the whole of the Treasury Bonds issued, and only refrains from doing so because of the high price of the portion still outstanding—a statement not likely to lower the price. The first issue of bonds has been entirely redeemed; of the second issue, falling due in August, £4,870,000 has been taken up, leaving a little over 2½ millions sterling outstanding; and the advances of the Syndicate last year have been repaid. There remains a balance of £2,820,000. The Domain Loan is not to be issued.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has adopted the Budget Law of 1879, which, together with the estimates, was read the third time to-day.

A severe storm has occurred at Szegedin, by which much damage has been done to the works which are being carried out there in consequence of the late floods.

RUSSIA.

A Russian officer, who when arrested recently wounded two sub-officers of the gendarmerie, has been hanged in St. Petersburg, after the sentence of death, previously confirmed by General Gourko, had been read to him.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that 919 houses have been burnt down at Orenburg, besides 292 shops and many public buildings. The fire is attributed to carelessness.

EGYPT.

Mr. Rivers Wilson, after having had a farewell audience of the Khedive, has started on his return to England.

A telegram from Cairo states that the Ulemas having protested against European preponderance in the projected Council of State, the scheme may be considered as abandoned.

AMERICA.

The vote of the House of Representatives on the question whether the Army Bill vetoed by the President should nevertheless pass was taken on the 1st inst. The numbers were 120 for the bill and 110 against it; and, the Ayes not reaching the requisite two thirds majority, the bill was defeated. All the Democrats voted Aye, all the Republicans No. Three Greenbackers voted Aye, nine No. There was no debate.

The House of Representatives, by a purely party vote, has passed a Bill introduced by the Democrats forbidding the presence of troops at the polling-booths.

A convention of white employers and negro labourers of the Mississippi Valley has assembled at Nashville, Tennessee, with a view to reconcile the differences between them, and stop the present negro exodus.

CANADA.

A vote in favour of the repeal of the Insolvency Law has been passed in the Dominion House of Commons.

A despatch received at San Francisco from Victoria (Vancouver Island) states that the secession difficulty has been tided over, the British Columbian Legislature having been prorogued immediately upon the receipt from Ottawa of satisfactory assurances of the intention of the Canadian Government to commence the railway this year.

An Order in Council has been issued further prohibiting the importation of American cattle into the Dominion until June 6.

A disastrous explosion of dynamite has occurred at Stratford, in the province of Toronto. A considerable quantity of this explosive was placed in a railway wagon ready for removal, when from some unexplained cause it blew up, killing two persons and wounding several others. The goods lying in the dépôt and surrounding buildings, and a large number of other cases, were demolished by the explosion.

INDIA.

The *Gazette of India* on the 2nd inst. published a resolution of the Governor-General in Council insisting upon the necessity of effecting economies in the civil administration and generally making retrenchments. The resolution states that the expected surplus of £2,000,000 for the famine insurance fund was deficient to the extent of £1,187,000, the increased loss by exchange having absorbed an amount equivalent to that which should have been devoted to the famine fund. The Government of India, it is added, are determined to maintain the finances in a satisfactory condition, and all departments are therefore ordered to retrench. No fresh charges are to be undertaken, new appointments created, or works commenced, either provincial or imperial, without special orders from the Government. The orders are not made applicable to military changes, but the military force is to be reduced to the narrowest limits consistent with the maintenance of public safety. The chief saving, it is anticipated, will be made in public works.

The situation in India does not improve. Anxiety has existed for a long time because of drought in the Punjab, Oude, and the North-West Provinces; and, although rain has fallen, uneasiness has not been completely allayed. Of late serious apprehensions have been excited regarding the crops in the Lower Provinces; and now we hear from Bombay that in a portion of the Eastern Deccan, not yet recovered from the late famine, excessive and unseasonable rains first, and a plague of rats next, have destroyed the local harvests. Under these circumstances there is need for the most rigorous economy. The order cutting down expenditure on public works, and forbidding the undertaking even of works already authorised without special instructions, is in the right direction.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram of Sunday's date, says:—"The great Khoomb, or duodecennial festival at Hurdwar, threatens to be as disastrous in its consequences as was that of 1867. From 750,000 to 1,000,000 pilgrims assembled, and, despite the precautions taken by the authorities, cholera in a severe form broke out a few days before the close of the fair. The streams of returning pilgrims are now carrying the disease in various directions towards their homes, and outbreaks are already reported from Delhi, Umritsur, Rawal Pindie, and other places of Northern India. At the last-mentioned station some cases have appeared among the European troops." The correspondent also states that a minute of the Government of Bombay points to the imminence of great distress in certain districts of the Eastern Deccan, where the people have not yet recovered from the famine of two years ago, and have practically no resources. Sir Richard Temple has already begun a charitable relief. There is great distress in Kattywar also, and about 5000 famine-stricken people of that province have flocked into the city of Bombay. Rain is still much wanted in Lower Bengal. The news from the tea districts is somewhat better.

The deaths are announced of two well-known members of the native community—the Maharajah of Vizianagram and the Rajah Digumber Mitter. The former was the owner of vast estates in Madras, was for many years member of the Supreme Legislative Council, and a liberal contributor to all schemes of charity. His gift of a fountain to Hyde Park has made him better known at home than most Indian noblemen. Digumber Mitter was an entirely self-made man, and was generally accepted as one of the leaders of the Bengalese community. He was the first native to occupy the position of High Sheriff of Calcutta, and received the title of Rajah on the occasion of the Delhi assemblage.

The cross of Officer of the Crown of Italy has been conferred on M. Gustave Doré for his illustration of national poems.

The news from China brought by the overland mail is of no general interest, and the substance of the news from Australia has been anticipated.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Larnaca telegraphs that, owing to the drought in Cyprus, the Government has removed the import duties on all kinds of grain and fodder.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Peterborough, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in February last.

The Agent-General for South Australia has received the following telegram from the Government in Adelaide, dated 29th ult.:—"Splendid rains have fallen." After the continued hot and dry weather, this news is very gratifying.

One hundred and seventy thousand tons of South Australian wheat are estimated to be available for exportation. The men employed by several large firms in Adelaide have struck work owing to a dispute respecting the eight hours' system.

The declaration of war against Peru and Bolivia has been received with great enthusiasm throughout Chili, and the Government has been authorised by the Chambers to borrow at home and abroad 6,000,000 pesos, or issue that amount of paper money.

Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff held a review of Bulgarian troops last week, and, after complimenting them on their satisfactory appearance, exhorted them not to forget their masters in arms, and to prove themselves worthy of their teaching. The thirty-three districts into which Bulgaria was divided by the Russian authorities have been reduced to twenty-six, and the Russian Governors replaced by Bulgarians.

A memorial to the Queen has been drawn up by the colonists of Natal, in which they defend themselves from the charge made against them of neglecting their own defence, and state their views with regard to confederation. In conclusion, they ask for the appointment of a Commission, to visit the colony and obtain information on the various subjects referred to in the memorial.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mdlle. Alwina Valleria (formerly of her Majesty's Theatre) made her first appearance here on Thursday week as Zerlina in "Fra Diavolo," the music of which character she sang with bright vivacity and refinement, her performance altogether having been worthy of the high reputation which the artist acquired during her recent association with the Haymarket opera. The cast of Auber's charming opera was otherwise as before, including M. Capoul's effective performance as Fra Diavolo.

On the following evening "Faust" was repeated, and on Saturday "Tannhäuser" was given, with Madame Cepeda as Elisabetta and Signor Sylva as Tannhäuser, both for the first time here. The lady sang with much success in the duet in the second act, in the music (including her prayer) in the tournament scene, and in subsequent passages; and the new tenor declaimed with good effect in Tannhäuser's rhapsody in praise of Venus, and in his narration to Volframo. In the last-named character M. Maurel again contributed largely to the general effect by his fine acting and singing, among other special effects having been his admirable delivery of the romance "Oh! tu bell' astro." Mdlle. Smeroschi was an efficient representative of Venus, as were Mdlle. Cottino of the Shepherd, Signor Silvestri of the Landgrave, Signor Sabater of Enrico, Signor Corsi of Walter, and Signori Uguetti and Rauquer respectively of Bitterolf and Reinmar. The orchestral and choral effects were finely rendered.

On Monday "Les Huguenots" was repeated, cast as recently noticed.

Tuesday brought back Madame Adelina Patti, and drew an enormous audience, by whom the great prima donna was greeted with that enthusiasm with which her return has been hailed for many past seasons. Her rare and undiminished powers were again admirably displayed as the unhappy heroine of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor;" the delivery of the opening cavatina, "Regnava nel silenzio;" of Lucia's share in the duets with Edgardo and Enrico; of the music of the contract scene, and especially of the final scene of delirium, having displayed the same superb vocalisation and intense dramatic feeling as on past occasions. Signor Nicolini also reappeared as Edgardo, the music of which part he sang in his accustomed style, and with the usual excess of "tremolo." As before, Signor Graziani was Enrico, Signor Sabater Arturo, and Signor Capponi Raimondo. "Lohengrin" was announced for Thursday, with changes from the cast of last year; yesterday (Friday) "Le Nozze di Figaro" was to be given, and this (Saturday) evening Madame Patti is to make her second appearance this season as Margherita in "Faust," in which the character of Mefistofele will introduce M. Gailhard for the first time in England.

The first Floral Hall concert of the season took place on Saturday afternoon, and drew a large and brilliant audience. The programme included effective vocal performances by Mdlles. Turolla, Valleria, Schou, Heilbron, Belocca, Ameris, and Pyk (the two last, successful first appearances); Madame Scalchi, MM. Capoul and Vidal, and Signori Gayaré, Nouvelli, Cotogni, and Graziani. The concert began with the chorus "Su da Bere," from "Faust," rendered by the choristers of the Royal Italian Opera; and the programme included a solo on the saxophone, finely played by M. Poncelet. Signori Vianesi and Bevignani, Mr. W. Ganz, and Mr. Kuhe were the conductors. At the second concert, on May 24, Madame Adelina Patti is to appear.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Don Giovanni," as given here last Saturday, included the début of Mdlle. Marie Vanzandt as Zerlina and the reappearance of Madame Pappenheim as Donna Anna. The lady first named obtained a genuine success by her graceful and refined singing and acting. Her voice is a soprano of pure and agreeable quality, and her style evidences good training and musical intelligence. With the advantages of a pleasing person and youthfulness, so good a commencement should lead to a successful career. She was encored in both her arias, "Batti, batti" and "Vedrai carino;" the duet with Don Giovanni, "La ci darem," having also had to be repeated. In this, as throughout the opera, the refined performance of Signor Del Puente was a special feature. All the music of the character with which he was associated was excellently given, the serenade "Deh vieni alla fenestra" having been encored. The other characters were efficiently sustained by Madame Pappenheim (Donna Anna), Madame Sinico (Donna Elvira), Signor Frapolli (Don Ottavio), Signor Susini (Leporello), and Signor Pyatt (Il Commendatore).

Another début took place on Monday, when Mdlle. Libia Drog appeared for the first time here, as Leonora in "Il Trovatore," and met with great and deserved success. The débutante possesses a fine soprano voice, with a good upper range; she declaims well, and has also much power of sympathetic expression. Her personal appearance is prepossessing, and her stage action graceful and appropriate. She at once made a good impression by her delivery of the aria in the first scene, and improved on this by her fine performance in the duet with Manrico in the second act, and in the delivery of her aria "Di tale amor" in the last act, and in the closing music thereof. Much interest will attach to the future appearances of so promising an artist. Madame Trebelli reappeared as Azucena, in which character her fine singing and acting were again prominent features in the performance of the opera. Signor Brignoli (who suddenly replaced Signor Campanini) sang the music of Manrico with much energy, and was especially successful in the demonstrative solo "Di quella pira." The Count de Luna found—as often before—an excellent representative in Signor Galassi, and the cast was otherwise generally efficient.

On Thursday Madame Gerster was to appear for the first time this season as Amina in "La Sonnambula;" and for this (Saturday) evening "Faust" is announced, with the reappearance, after an interval of two years, of Madame Christine Nilsson as Margherita.

Morning performances are to be given at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturdays throughout the season, beginning next week with "Carmen."

Last week's concert of the Philharmonic Society (the fifth of the series) brought back M. Sarasate, whose special excellence as a solo violinist was displayed with the same success as on previous occasions, in Mendelssohn's concerto, besides which he played, also with brilliant execution, a new "Fantasia Norwégienne," composed expressly for him by M. Lalo. Sterndale Bennett's graceful "Fantasia-Overture" illustrative of detached passages from Moore's "Paradise and the Peri," Beethoven's fifth symphony (in C minor), and Schubert's "Overture in the Italian Style" were the orchestral pieces. Miss Lillian Bailey made a successful first appearance in Handel's "Piangerò" (with the preliminary recitative), from "Giulio Cesare." The young lady has a soprano voice of agreeable quality, and will doubtless improve her position when less under the influence of nervousness. Herr Henschel declaimed with great effect Wotan's "Abschied" and "Feuerzauber" from Wagner's opera "Die Walküre." Mr. Cusins conducted, as usual.

The close of the twenty-third series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace is approaching—only two more performances remaining to be given, including the usual extra concert for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor. The programme of the twenty-third concert consisted chiefly of Mr. Gadsby's dramatic cantata, "The Lord of the Isles," of which we have already spoken in reference to its first hearing at Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival in February last, for which occasion it was specially composed. Last Saturday's concert included performances of Wagner's very characteristic "Siegfried-Idyll" and a graceful "Spring overture" by the late Hermann Goetz, which deserves to be heard again, to more advantage than at the end of the programme. The other orchestral piece was Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F). Madame Montigny-Rémaury gave a brilliant interpretation of Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in D minor, and vocal music was contributed by Mdlle. Friedländer and Mr. W. Carleton, the former having appeared in lieu of Madame Schuch-Proksa, the latter having made a successful first appearance here. The series of performances of operas in Italian—by members of Mr. Ernest Gye's establishment—at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday afternoons, began this week with "Don Giovanni," with a familiar cast.

The first of the four afternoon ballad concerts announced by Mr. John Boosey took place at St. James's Hall last Saturday, when a varied selection of songs and ballads, new and old, was sung by several eminent vocalists.

Mr. Charles Hallé's nineteenth series of pianoforte recitals began yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when his programme included a pianoforte quartet in E major (op. 6) by the late Hermann Goetz, given for the first time here. Of the performances we must speak next week; as also of the sixth of Madame Viard-Louis's concerts.

Mr. Ridley Prentice's morning concert took place this week at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, the programme having included his own clever pianoforte performances. The selection comprised Mr. C. Villiers Stanford's sonata for pianoforte and violoncello.

At a meeting of a general committee held last week, the orchestral committee recommended the adoption of the following scheme for the Birmingham Triennial Festival on Tuesday, Aug. 26, and three following days:—On Tuesday morning, "Elijah;" evening, a new cantata, "The Lay of the Bell," by Max Bruch, and a miscellaneous concert. Wednesday morning, "Moses in Egypt" (Rossini); evening, a miscellaneous concert, to include a symphony. Thursday morning, "The Messiah;" evening, a new secular cantata, composed for the festival by M. Saint-Saëns, and a miscellaneous concert. Friday morning, Cherubini's "Requiem" and "The Lobgesang;" evening, "Israel in Egypt" (Handel). The scheme was adopted. Mr. Lord asked how it was that M. Gounod was not applied to to contribute a new composition. The chairman replied that he and other members of the committee had corresponded with M. Gounod on the subject, but they found that they would be unable to negotiate with him. Circumstances appeared to have given him a dislike for this country; and in the last letter which he (Mr. Peyton) received from M. Gounod he explained his willingness to compose for the Birmingham Festival, but said that he should require £4000, and unless his terms were immediately accepted he should have no further negotiation. After that the committee found it impossible to make satisfactory arrangements with him. Mr. Milward said the work which M. Gounod proposed to give them for the £4000 was an opera, which placed another obstacle in their way.

The series of "Orchestral Festival Concerts" at St. James's Hall began on Monday evening, when the programme included several pieces by Richard Wagner, beginning with the "Kaisermarsch," and including the introduction to the third act of his opera, "Die Meistersinger;" the scene, "Blick ich umher," from his "Tannhäuser;" and the duet, "Wie aus der Ferne," from his "Der Fliegende Holländer." The first-named vocal piece was impressively declaimed by Herr Henschel, who, in the duet, was associated with Madame Schuch-Proksa. This lady (from Dresden) afterwards gave a brilliant rendering of the principal aria for Constanze, from Mozart's "Die Entführung aus dem Serail." Schumann's overture to "Manfred" closed the first part; the other portion of the concert having consisted of Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A). This and the other orchestral pieces were finely played by an excellent band, which was skilfully conducted by Herr Hans Richter (of Vienna), who was warmly greeted on his appearance. Of the second concert we must speak next week.

We previously drew attention to the concert organised by Sir Julius Benedict for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent inundations in Hungary. The performances took place at the Royal Albert Hall on Monday afternoon, and included a Hungarian National March, and Brahms's Hungarian Dances, played by the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, directed by Mr. G. Mount; and two Hungarian songs, composed for the occasion by the Baron Bódog Orczy and well sung by Miss Robertson. Mesdames Trebelli, Liebhart, and Negrini, Mrs. Osgood, Miss F. Robertson, and Signori Runcio and Foli also contributed to a varied programme, which included choral pieces by the members of the Albert Hall choir, conducted by Dr. Stainer, and fine solo performances by Herr Strauss (violin) and Mdlle. Mehlig (pianoforte); besides which Misses E. Emery and B. Haft gave the Andante from Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata for pianoforte and violin.

The second, and last, of this season's concerts of the Bach Choir is to be given at St. James's Hall next Wednesday evening, when the programme will be of a varied nature, including the first performance in London of Bach's double chorus (with orchestra), "Now shall the Grace," and of Brahms's unaccompanied five-part motet, "Es ist das Heil;" and a scene from Max Bruch's "Odysseus."

The second New Philharmonic Concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when the programme will include "Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, Grimm's Suite (in canon form) for the first time—Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G, rendered by Madame Essipoff, and other interesting items.

Mr. Frederic H. Cowen will give his Matinée Musicale on Monday next, at Dudley House, Park-lane. The vocal artistes whose names appear in the programme are Mdlle. Valleria, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Joseph Maas, Mr. Walter Clifford, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Cowen will take part in the instrumental performances, and Miss Cowen will introduce recitations. The conductors will be Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. W. Ganz, Mr. Kuhe, and Mr. Cowen.

Miss Kate Westrop gave an evening concert at the Royal Academy of music on Thursday.

The Professor of Acoustics, Mr. Sterndale-Bennett, M.A. gave his opening lecture at the Royal Academy of Music last Saturday afternoon.

At the Royal Academy of Music the "Read" prizes, the gift of M. J. F. H. Read, for the composition of a quartet for pianoforte and bowed instruments, have been awarded: the first prize, of £25, being gained by Tobias A. Matthay; the second, of £10, by Henry R. Rose.



THE ZULU WAR: GENERAL LORD CHELMSFORD REVIEWING THE NATIVE CONTINGENT ON THE BANKS OF THE TUGELA: NATIVES SHOUTING "H-H-OOO!"

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Summer," wrote a satirist of the past, "has set in with its usual severity." We have as yet only reached the end of the first week of the merry month of May; but, to all seeming, we are promised a nice snowy and sleety summer, with a few thunderstorms, waterspouts, siroccos, cyclones, tidal waves, and inundations by way of change. Meanwhile, something has really "set in," and in sight earnest, too. I mean the Season. From the dining-out point of view alone, the prospect of the coming three months may be contemplated by men of the world with horror. "Tis not the private dinners that cause consternation. Those, to a certain extent, we have always with us. It is the menace of imminent public dinners which causes the gouty and dyspeptic man, who abhors tavern dinners and cannot drink tavern wines, to shudder and turn pale.

Very rarely am I called upon to dine with anybody, in public or in private. I have told all my stories; and, owing to growing deafness, am apt to laugh in the wrong place when stories are being told by other people. Nevertheless did I go willingly and with intent aforesought to Willis's Rooms last Monday to the festival of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association—his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the chair. I had two objects in donning the penal garb known as evening dress and journeying to King-street, St. James's. Only once in my life had I heard the Prince speak—that was at a banquet at Guildhall; and I wished to hear him again. Secondly, I wanted to give my humble support to that which I hold to be a simply admirable charity, strongly deserving the encouragement and assistance of the public. The Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, of which Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., has been one of the most zealous promoters, is not a benefit society; but it grants small loans to struggling cabdrivers (loans which are always punctually repaid), and likewise provides annuities of a few pounds per annum to aged and infirm drivers.

You have only to read the newspaper reports of the Prince's speech—or rather speeches, for he made half a dozen with but brief intervals between them—to know that he spoke fluently and sensibly, and altogether proved himself a proficient in one of the most difficult of social arts—that of after-dinner oratory. But his Royal Highness's geniality and affability, the charm of his manner and the modesty of his mien, the gentlemen of the press could not, obviously, report. One of the Royal utterances they left altogether unrecorded. It was the shortest speech of the evening; yet it was received with rapturous cheering. After the loyal toasts had been drunk with enthusiasm, the Prince told his guests that those who had a taste for tobacco might begin to smoke "at once."

Yes; the season has begun, with a vengeance. The cards accumulate on the mantelpiece; and in the remote distance are fearsome visions of garden parties. I went to the *entrée* of Madame Adelina Patti at the Royal Italian Opera on Tuesday. Stalls were at a premium, and boxes were to be had for a vast amount of money, but not, under any circumstances, for love. The opera was "Lucia di Lammermoor;" and when I say that Madame Patti was the Lucia, Nicolini the Edgardo, and Graziani the Enrico, why, I may say, as the writer of the well-known epitaph put it, "there's no more to be said," on the score of the music, at least. The magnificent theatre was crowded from pit to ceiling. Royalty was present. Patti was "called" about ten times in the course of the three acts; and at each call the bouquets literally rained on the enchanting Diva.

Two mems occur to me concerning Italian opera in general, and "Lucia di Lammermoor" in particular. Are we really a musical people? Do we really care twopence-halfpenny about lyrical art? Do we patronise two Italian Opera-Houses in London for the sake of the sweet strains of a Patti, a Nilsson, a Gerster, or a Zaré Thalberg, or merely because it is fashionable, and "the thing" to do? I ask, because on Tuesday night Nicolini had scarcely sung two bars of "Tu che a Dio spiegasti l'ali"—certainly the most beautiful air in the entire opera of "Lucia"—when fully a third of the audience in the stalls began, with much hurrying, scurrying, shuffling, stamping, and pushing, to leave the theatre. I suppose they were in haste to get to their carriages. I have listened to "Tu che a Dio spiegasti l'ali" at St. Petersburg and at Moscow; and I cannot remember to have seen a single spectator quit the house before Edgardo had uttered his concluding "Io tu seguo." But then the Russians, as we all know, are such barbarians.

Mem: Number two. When will the costumiers condescend to array the characters in "Lucia di Lammermoor" in the dresses appropriate to the epoch of Sir Walter's terrible romance (the "Bride of Lammermoor," "Hamlet," and "Faust" are to me the three completest tragedies of Necessity: of what Victor Hugo terms the *avarykn*); that is to say, the epoch of the reign of William and Mary. Patti's wedding dress on Tuesday—a sumptuous robe of white satin brocaded with silver was worth, I dare say, a hundred and fifty guineas; but it was, in fashion, the dress of a Venetian lady in the days of Titian, and not that of the daughter of a Scottish Baronet in the days of Sir Peter Lely and Sir Godfrey Kneller. If you will glance at the engraved portrait of Mary II. in vol. vi. of Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," you will see what I mean. Edgardo at Covent Garden looked like Hamlet Prince of Denmark, who had turned Tyrolean sharpshooter; and Enrico was disguised in a doublet, galligaskins, and cloak of crimson velvet laced with gold and belonging to the reign of Charles I. These are days in which "art-culture" has become a creed, and strict historical accuracy is demanded in all things pertaining to the decoration of the stage. Mr. Henry Irving does not play Macbeth, as Garrick played the part, in the uniform of a Captain of the Guards; and Mrs. Bancroft would not give us a Lady Teazle in a "Princess robe" and a "Watteau" hat. But I can foresee the fatal objections that will be raised to my plea for a reform in operatic costume. In the first instance, prima donnas provide their own dresses, and naturally choose those in which they think that they look most beautiful and most becoming; Queen Mary II. on gala days wore a head-dress "busked up" to the altitude of a modern guardsman's bearskin; and from this prodigious *coiffure* depended long lace lappets. Her Majesty wore long gloves reaching to the elbows, and rosettes of ribbon as large as dessert plates at her shoulders. And, alas! and alack! I very much fear that the Master of Ravenswood, *circa* 1699, must have worn a very large and full-bottomed periwig. Sir Walter does not mention it; Mr. Millais suppresses the periwig (if my memory serves me correctly) in his noble picture of the "Bride of Lammermoor;" but both the Wizard of the North and the Magician of Palace Gate have occasionally strayed from the strict lines of historic accuracy. Fancy Edgardo singing "Fra poco a me ricovero" in a wig; and yet he should be able so to sing it without provoking derision.

The inhabitants of Hampstead—I will not call it the English Tivoli, or the English Frascati, or the English Fiesole, for the Heath and the Vale of Health are a great deal prettier than any of the picturesque spots which I have named—con-

tinued to be much exercised with regard to the Smallpox Hospital which has been thrust upon them. There are at present only a few patients in the Hospital, which stands in such unpleasant propinquity to the most favourite parts of Hampstead; but it is feared that more will come, and that the Asylums Board will persist in maintaining the institution in precisely the place where it ought not to be. The Metropolitan Board of Works has already spent many thousands of pounds in preserving and beautifying Hampstead Heath and its approaches. The Heath has become an exquisitely beautiful pleasure. The dispute between the inhabitants and the trustees of the Well Walk charity has been compromised; and the invalid promenade is to be retained intact, to the appeasing, let it be hoped, of the *manes* of poor John Keats. Trees are being planted and flowers bedded out; but then the Hospital stands, like an *Upas* tree. Can it be wondered at if the good folks of Hampstead are anxious to get rid of this deplorable pest-house—for which an appropriate site has been provided elsewhere—for good and all?

Everywhere in art-circles the proximate nomination of Mrs. Butler, *née* Elizabeth Thompson, as a member of the Royal Academy, is talked of as a foregone conclusion; and everywhere there seems to be an unanimity of opinion that the Forty will do honour not only to Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, but also to themselves, in welcoming the gifted painter of the "Roll Call" and "Quatre Bras," of "Balaclava," "The Remnant of an Army," and "Listed for the Connaught Rangers," within the charmed circle of Burlington House. Looking over the list of the original members of the Royal Academy of Arts in the Exhibition Catalogue for 1769 I find that it contains the names of two ladies—Mary Moser and Angelica Kaufmann. Both were of foreign extraction. Miss Moser was the daughter of a German enameller settled in London. She was a wondrously skilful flower-painter, and was much patronised by Queen Charlotte, who paid her nine hundred pounds for decorating, at Buckingham Palace, an apartment which was long known as "Miss Moser's room." Spiteful old Nollekens says of Miss Moser that she was "sarcastic when she held the pen." Mary, it would seem, was able to hold her own under any circumstances. She declined to be brown-beaten by Dr. Johnson, and once threatened to throw a cup of tea at the head, or rather wig, of the autocrat of literature.

Lady Academician number two was poor Angelica Kaufmann, who was born at Coire, in the Grisons. I do not find that Maria Cosway (who was by the mother's side Italian) and the Hon. Mrs. Damer, who was wholly of English blood, and that of the noblest (she was the only child of Field-Marshal Henry Seymour Conway and of Lady Caroline Campbell, daughter of John fourth Duke of Argyll), were of the Academy. It is curious to note that, out of the thirty-three original Academicians, no less than eleven were foreigners. Bartolozzi, Cipriani, Carlini, and Zuccarelli were Italians; Mary Moser, Angelica Kaufmann, Jeremiah Meyer, and George Michael Moser were Germans; Dominick Serres was of French lineage; Sir William Chambers was a Swede, and Benjamin West an American. Stay, my list of foreign Academicians should be reduced, perhaps, to ten, seeing that Benjamin West was born a British subject, and continued a loyalist when the War of Independence broke out.

G. A. S.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales set a notable example of pithiness to wordy legislators in the House of Lords on Tuesday. The measure for making marriage legitimate with the sister of a deceased wife was brought forward for second reading; and it appeared the subject was of especial interest to the bucolic classes, for the Earl of Beaconsfield presented a petition from no less than 1152 Bucks farmers seemingly partial to the deceased wife's sister, and the brief but pregnant speech of his Royal Highness showed that even a larger number of Norfolk agriculturists sympathised with the position of that much-discussed personage. Rising from his seat on the cross-bench, the Prince went to the Opposition side of the table, and said—

My Lords—I have to present a petition to your Lordships, signed by 3258 farmers in the county of Norfolk, praying for the legalisation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. My Lords, I present this petition on local as well as general grounds; and it is my firm conviction that if this bill were passed it would be of advantage to the community at large. I shall, therefore, give my hearty support to the motion of the noble Lord who moves the second reading of the bill to-night (Opposition cheers).

Lord Houghton, in moving the second reading, found a constitutional difficulty prevented him from being as terse as the Prince; and the arguments the Bishop of London advanced against the desired change in the law were neither few nor new. The Earl of Kimberley alluded to the bill having become law in Australia. But Lord Cranbrook emphatically protested against an alteration in the relationships of brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law. A majority of twenty—101 against 81—negatived the motion.

The House of Lords has in other ways been the centre of interest. Saturday last, May 3, having been named as the date on which the Berlin Treaty required Russia to evacuate Roumelia, Bulgaria, and Roumania, Earl Granville, on Monday, asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs what progress had been made in carrying out the treaty. Clear and explicit was the Marquis of Salisbury's reply. Bulgaria was an autonomous principality with a national militia, an Assembly, and a Prince approved by the Porte and the Powers; but the Commission had not yet been able to determine the boundaries of Bulgaria, whilst the fortresses had still to be razed, and the tribute settled. The Commission was at work on the delimitation of Eastern Roumelia, the Governor-General of which Province was Aleko Pasha, a Christian. Sir H. Drummond Wolff and Lord Donoughmore were warmly complimented, in passing, for the energy and ability they had displayed on the Commission. Coming to the gist of Earl Granville's question, Lord Salisbury remarked that he did not read article 22 of the Berlin Treaty as stating that the evacuation by the Russian troops should be completed by May 3, but as ordering that the evacuation must be begun on that date, and the noble Marquis had the satisfaction to add, amid the cheers of the House, that the evacuation had commenced and was proceeding. The Foreign Secretary completed his important statement by pointing out that Crete had now an organic Constitution, that the Porte was about to adopt the new Constitution of Roumelia as a model for the other provinces of European Turkey, that France's proposed mediation with regard to the settlement of the rectified Greek frontier had been accepted by the Powers, Austria was ruling the heretofore disturbed parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro possessed the territory she claimed, the delimitation questions in Servia and Roumania were pending, and the accession of the latter to the rank of an Independent State would be welcomed, whilst, as to the Porte's possessions in Asia, the fresh frontier line between Russia and Turkey had been determined, and the Sublime Porte had undertaken to carry out the promised reforms in Armenia. There followed a

debate on Lord Thurloe's motion for throwing open the metropolitan museums and picture-galleries on Sunday. Lord Beaconsfield spoke against and Lord Derby for the motion, which was only negatived by the small majority of eight—67 against 59.

Ministerial explanations in both Houses regarding the war in South Africa do not appear to have been sufficiently explicit for the Leaders of the Opposition. On Monday, to wit, Mr. Bright rose, and, distinctly suggesting it was time the bloodshed should cease, asked if Sir Bartle Frere had been instructed as to the conditions of peace. Yes, instructions "both positive and negative" had been sent out, responded the Chancellor of the Exchequer, adding subsequently the explanatory remark that he meant by the "negative" allusion that Sir Bartle Frere was "not to adopt a policy of annexation." On Tuesday, Earl Grenville returned to the charge in the Upper House, and elicited from Earl Cadogan that the High Commissioner had liberty to open negotiations for peace with the Zulus, but the conditions must receive the Cabinet's sanction before being definitively accepted. Not until the Prime Minister had repeated the statement in fewer words did Earl Granville appear to grasp the idea. From the oratorical point of view, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's motion yesterday week that it was expedient to legislate further on the lines of the Irish Land Act was noteworthy, both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright speaking in its favour, and Mr. Justin McCarthy making a remarkably good maiden speech on the same side. Deeming discretion the better part of valour, the Chancellor of the Exchequer accepted the resolution. The right hon. baronet had not on Monday to meet the threatened attack of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. That was staved off by Lord Hartington. But Sir Stafford Northcote had to face the assaults of Mr. Gladstone, Sir W. Harcourt, and Mr. Lowe on his Budget, and, in spite of their criticisms, secured the re-imposition of the Income Tax. The Criminal Code Bill was read a second time; and, on the motion of Mr. P. A. Taylor, the operation of the Game Law Bill for Scotland was extended to the whole of the United Kingdom. On Tuesday progress was made in Committee on the Valuation of Property Bill, and various other measures were advanced a stage. Then the House, as if resolved that the Upper Chamber should not monopolise the attention of the ladies, turned its attention to actions for breaches of promise of marriage. Mr. Herschell was daring enough to move that such actions ought to be abolished except in cases of actual pecuniary loss; and tearful spinsters will be shocked to learn that the ungallant motion was carried by 106 to 65 votes.

On Wednesday, Lord E. Fitzmaurice at the outset moved the adjournment in order to complain of the diffidence shown by Irish members in "making a House" on that day of the week; but the Attorney-General for Ireland, alluding to the death of their "lamented and distinguished friend Mr. Butt," suggested that the absence of many Irish members that day was probably due to a desire to attend the funeral of their illustrious countryman. Later, there was no lack of hon. members from the Emerald Isle, however, to show cause for the acceptance of Mr. O'Clery's bill for the extension of the Volunteer movement to Ireland. Certain precautionary amendments were foreshadowed by the Attorney-General for Ireland, and the bill was read the second time—as was the measure for extending the Artisans' Dwellings Act, on the motion of Mr. McCullagh Torrens.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Cardinal Manning opened on the 1st inst. a new Roman Catholic church, erected at a cost of £10,000, situated in Cadogan-street, Sloane-square.

The Fishmongers' Company have given £25 to the funds of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union.

Under the presidency of Mr. Mundella, M.P., the first of a series of conferences convened by the Charity Organisation Society was held yesterday week at Exeter Hall.

The anniversary dinner of the German Hospital, at Dalston, took place on the 1st inst., at Willis's Rooms—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. Subscriptions amounting to upwards of £3000 were announced.

The annual dinner of University College Hospital took place on Tuesday evening. Mr. Alderman Fowler, who presided, was supported by Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., Canon Spence, Mr. Eric Erichsen, and other leading friends of the institution. Subscriptions were announced amounting to about £1600.

The Council of the Society of Arts, having received an application from the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education offering to take charge of the technological examinations established by this society in 1873, have resolved to transfer these examinations to the charge of the institute.

The annual dinner of the friends of the Newspaper Press Fund, which will take place at Willis's Rooms this (Saturday) evening—the Earl of Rosebery presiding—promises to be, like the preceding ones, a numerous gathering. Sir J. Benedict has undertaken to conduct the music, and distinguished artists from Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera will sing.

There were 2607 births and 1648 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 58, and the deaths by 124, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3242 births and 1978 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of air was 43° 9 deg., being 4° 8 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 34° 3 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 103° 0 hours.

The council of the Society of Arts attended on Tuesday at Marlborough House, when the Prince of Wales, as president of the society, presented to Sir William George Armstrong, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., the Albert medal awarded to him "because of his distinction as an engineer and as a scientific man, and because, by the development of the transmission of power—hydraulically—due to his constant efforts, extending over many years, the manufactures of this country have been greatly aided and mechanical power beneficially substituted for most laborious and injurious manual labour."

On Monday evening the annual dinner of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association was held at Willis's Rooms, the Prince of Wales in the chair. His Royal Highness said there was no class of men who more thoroughly deserved our sympathy than the cabdrivers of the metropolis, especially when we bore in mind the hardships they had to undergo. He made a strong appeal for increased support to the institution, which included amongst its objects the granting of annuities and loans to cabmen, and providing them with legal assistance when unjustly summoned. The subscriptions exceeded £1300. The Prince has consented to become patron of the association, and has given one hundred guineas in aid of the society's funds. The Rev. Sir Edward Reigate Jodrell sent £50 to the association, to be added to the list of contributions at the festival dinner.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

It is very generally remarked that this Exhibition improves on acquaintance. Visitors naturally find their zest for the pictures, and the "fresh eye" so necessary for their enjoyment as well as just appreciation, flagging after inspecting in the order of the catalogue the first three or four rooms; and the hanging committed of the year having placed a larger proportion than usual of works by Academicians in these first rooms—"the line" in the Great Room (No. III.) being almost exclusively occupied by the productions of R.A.'s and A.R.A.'s—and more of these artists, apparently, than usual presenting lamentable evidences of decline or original weakness, the impression is apt to be conveyed on a first inspection that the Exhibition is below rather than above the average. But let the visitor commence with Room V., or, better still, make the circuit of the rooms in a contrary sense (as we have done), and he will probably arrive at the conclusion that the continued advance of our young artists in recent years is now very noticeable indeed. The fact is patent that their works eclipse those of many of their elders who once were thought worthy of exceptional honour. Another feature of the arrangement this year is the very large number of works by Scotch artists that enjoy the best places; some of these that are strong in colour and rough in execution would gain by being removed a little from the eye.

Four pictures and one drawing have been purchased from the large fund placed at the disposal of the Academy by the Chantrey bequest. These include no historical or poetical work; scarcely, indeed, a figure-picture proper. Three are landscapes; one is a sea-piece; three are by Scotch artists. Although the Academy closes its ranks to the landscape painter, it has certainly been liberal in its purchases this year of landscape art. Of these pictures, No. 532, by Mr. C. E. Johnson, a large canvas, representing undulating ground with sparsely-grown stunted oaks, and black swine feeding on the acorns, must be regarded almost simply as a landscape, for the figure of "Gurth," the swineherd, from "Ivanhoe," which gives the title, is almost lost in the chequer of sunlight and shade beneath the trees. It is the most powerfully painted landscape by this artist we have seen; yet it seems to belong to a recognisable class of work. Mr. Ernest Parton's large upright landscape, "The Waning of the Year" (25), if less vigorous, strikes us as more original or less formal. The chill, grey, atmospheric effect, the painting of the foreground, composed of slender, half-leafless birches, on the margin of a still stream or pool, partly overgrown with water-plants, is admirable. The sloping fields in the middle distance are, however, scarcely so happy. "Their Only Harvest" (435), by Colin Hunter—seaweed-gatherers loading their boat off a bay of the Scotch coast—is one of this artist's most effective sea-pieces; the effect, however, is perhaps a little forced in the black-brown reflexes of the dancing water. The merit of Mr. John R. Reid's "Toil and Pleasure" (540) lies almost entirely in the truthful aspect and good colour of a turnip-field, a fence which hunters are taking with or without a cropper, a few bare trees, and a wintry sky. The turnip-hoers, male and female, old and young, are weakly drawn and strangely disproportioned. For the purchase of the water-colour drawing, "An Old Mill" (692), by Mr. T. Wade, we see no very cogent reason.

Among the figure-pictures we have to welcome Mr. Seymour Lucas's representation of "The Gordon Riots" (25) as one of the most admirable of the very few pictures of incident from English history in the Exhibition. The sad scene is rendered with remarkable dramatic propriety, and entirely adequate technical resource. The soldiers called out to quell the riot are drawn up in front, the rioters are crowding together about fifty yards off; some are still sacking the houses—fire and pillage in full swing. One man is seen pointing a musket towards the soldiery, though the wounded are falling about him; for the front rank of the redcoats have discharged their pieces. The second rank too have come to the "Ready," and preserving their disciplined steadiness, only await the last fatal order. But the mounted officer in command humanely pauses, and, with his hand screening his eyes from the drifting smoke, endeavouring to descry whether resistance be still offered. There are minor pictures by the artist; but this is the most important, and very rightly it is hung prominently in the first room. We do not, however, see the propriety of hanging another picture by Mr. Chester Loomis above its Academic neighbours in Room III. Like Mr. Pettie's "Death Warrant," already reviewed, it illustrates history in the abstract if not in the concrete, and the subject itself is analogous. In scale, however, and in some other respects it does not compete with Mr. Pettie's picture, on the opposite wall, although the painting appears to be excellent generally, and a great surprise from an artist whose name is new—at least to us. It is entitled "A Justice in 1500" (261). A little child-prince or noble sits enthroned in judgment on a caitiff poacher; a dead buck, proof of his guilt, lying before him. The verdict to be given will, however, evidently not be the puppet justice's, but that of the mother, or gouvernante, or the priest by his side. We are glad to see Mr. Calthrop returning to the field of history and costume in which he won successes a few years back that have been hardly repeated in more recent rustic subjects. His "Attempted Assassination of William the Silent, Prince of Orange" (516) is very satisfactory alike in colour, execution, and realisation of the story, as told in Motley's "History of the Dutch Republic." The attempt took place on Sunday, March 18, 1582, in the tapestried ante-chamber to the dining-room in the Prince's house. He had just left the table to attend the birthday festival of the Duke of Anjou, when a Spanish youth, the tool of a Spanish merchant, who had been bribed by Philip of Spain to commit the murder, presented a petition, and as soon as it was taken discharged a pistol at the Prince's head, the ball entering the neck under the right ear, passing through the roof of the mouth, and coming out under the left jaw-bone. Insensible for a few moments, so soon as he comprehended what had occurred, he magnanimously exclaimed, "Do not kill him—I forgive him my death." But already two of the gentlemen present had run the assassin through, and the halbardiers, following, inflicted many wounds in vital places. In the picture the wounded Prince, pale almost with the pallor of death, is supported by one of the friends who had been dining with him, and the others surround him. These included Counts Hohenlo and Laval, the French Commissioners, Bonnivet and Des Pruneaux, young Maurice of Nassau, and two nephews of the Prince, sons of his brother John. The Princess bends towards him inquiringly with the anxiety which ultimately caused her death. The assassin lies in his blood on the parquetted floor. Guards are rushing in at the doors. Another young artist, Mr. R. B. Browning, son of the poet, makes his mark, and a deservedly conspicuous mark, with his very large picture "A Stall in the Fishmarket, Antwerp" (612), the attendant girl being on the scale of nature, and of course also the broad array of plaice and cod, gurnet and John-dory, lobsters, mackerel, and other piscatorial varieties. The picture might seem to have been painted in direct rivalry or emulation of such masterpieces of still-life as the four by Snyders exhibited

at Burlington House last winter, and two of which, unfortunately, were destroyed in the fire at Clumber House soon after. And it is surprising how little the young Englishman's work loses by the comparison. Altogether, it is as unlike as can be conceived to the late Frederick Walker's delicate little drawing of a fishmonger's stall. Nor does Mr. Browning prove himself less capable in figure-work of higher than technical aim or intention, as shown in his picture at the Grosvenor Gallery of a hermit contemplating a skull, entitled "The Unanswered Question." The artist has studied in one of the soundest, healthiest schools in Europe—that of Antwerp. The thoroughness, solidity, and freedom from artifice of his workmanship prove this; and the sooner the Antwerp system is adopted in the schools of the Academy and South Kensington the better for the future of art in this country.

Among painters of established reputation outside the Academy few bring such varied ability to their work as Mr. Beavis, dealing as he usually does with subjects in which the interest is pretty equally divided between landscape or coast scenes, and the human figures and animals which enliven them—his horses, in particular, being well "understood." One of his contributions—the fruit of Eastern travel—represents, with a variety of incident, a caravan of pilgrims "En Route to Mecca" (656) through an arid desert, sprinkled with bones of camel, horse, or ass. Another, "Perils of the Road, 1710" (610), shows a couple of masked highwaymen overtaking a lumbering coach of the period that has stuck in a "soit," place in the road, and the guards of which seem much inclined to bolt. In the third—a French lass leading home a team of oxen from the plough at "The End of the Day" (259)—Mr. Beavis has developed new qualities, so far as we remember, of sentiment in the grateful, quiet eventide, and soothing breadth of tender twilight colouring. Mr. Boughton's picture (330) of a party of tramps resting by the roadside points the painful moral of selfishness and brutality in the great unwashed and untaught, by the attention of the man to his bull-pup and his neglect of a sickly wife with a baby at her breast who sits apart with a compassionate sister or friend. But we cannot account for the all-pervading sickly tone of green, and there is some mannerism in the drawing of the faces. Altogether admirable, however, is this artist's "Priscilla" (408), from Longfellow's "Miles Standish." The Puritan Maiden is speeding her way through the snow, holding a bible to her bosom, to or from the conventicle, or on some errand of mercy to the neighbouring Plymouth cottages of the Pilgrim Fathers. There is not in the Exhibition a more perfect embodiment of a poet's conception than that sweet and steadfast face, and that figure instinct with unaffected honesty and sense of duty; nor is the aspect of the wintry scene less true to nature. Mr. F. W. W. Topham has made a notable advance in his "Home! After Service" (1416), a party of Italian soldiers from regiments of the Line, including a bersagliero, meeting relatives, sweethearts, and friends, as they come out from mass on the steps of the picturesque portal of the Church of S. Giorgio Maggiore, Bergamo. The artist likewise sends a well-imagined, spirited illustration of the "Taming of the Shrew" (43)—the scene where Petruccio calls upon Grumio to "draw his weapon" (himself here setting the example), in mock defence of Katherina, declaring that he will "buckler her against a million," as he carries her off from the astonished and amused guests assembled for the wedding feast. These very agreeable and acceptable pictures are almost entirely free from certain peculiarities of colouring and physiognomy in earlier works. There is vigorous painting in a picture (one of several) by Mr. Henry of a monk tooling a boat, freighted with two other *frate* and a couple of nuns, along a canal outside the walls, probably of Bruges, at "Vespers" (468).

Mr. Joseph Clark is more than usually happy in his treatment, and there is little "meanness" of colour to complain of in "Jeanne's Wedding Day in Mornen" (945) illustrating one of Barnes's poems in the Dorsetshire dialect. The scene is the parlour of a cottage, the bride-elect, blushing with half-dried tears, has descended from her bedroom followed by a bridesmaid. "Her Robert," in his Sunday best, proudly takes her hand, and, receiving the old father's blessing, they are about to start for church. Preparations for the very humble wedding breakfast are being made, and the bride-cake is the cynosure to the wondering eyes of a little toddler on tiptoe at the edge of the table. Edouard Frère (often by-the-way over-praised) seldom of late does anything so good as this in respect to the essentials of unaffected simplicity with which the risky subject is handled, and its unforced mingled suggestions of lowly pathos and bliss. Mr. Clark's "Bargain" (547) is also commended to the visitor. After the original and admirable work we have had from Mr. Heywood Hardy, it is rather disappointing to find his energies expended in depicting the somewhat conventionally romantic incident of the apparition of Meg Merrilies before and her malediction upon the Laird of Ellangowan (1020), though we need hardly say that the execution is capable enough. Mr. J. D. Watson is less fortunate in securing an air of reality in "Taking Home the Bride" (1039)—a large picture showing the husband mounted, with his new wife riding pillion, receiving the adieu of the bride's family and friends at the garden or park gates of a country house. The canvas seems too large and the figures too numerous for the interest, whilst the colouring lacks value. Mr. Watson is happier when limited to one or two figures. "Midday Rest" (111), by Mr. F. Morgan—two women and a child under a haycock—is very luminous and strong in painting. Equally brilliant, and in other respects commendable, is the "Peasant Girls: Varengeville" (349), by Alice Havers. "The Aftermath" (236) and "The Sunbeam" (554), by W. J. Hennessey, are marked by artistic delicacy of perception and execution. Mr. Lockhart sends a powerful version in oil of a water-colour drawing which we reviewed in our notice of the Old Water-Colour Society's Exhibition last week, illustrating "Gil Blas"—i.e., the rebuff the young adventurer received from the Archbishop of Granada. Mr. T. Graham's scene on the French coast, with fisher-girls in their sabots clattering down a rough causeway to the sea, has the qualities of strong luminous colouring and likewise the limitations as regards gradation, modelling, and completeness, of the section of the Scotch school to which it belongs. It is almost identical in these respects with a somewhat similar subject by Mr. R. W. Macbeth, "A Sardine-Fishery" (1430), in which, however, there are also passages of false tone, as in the pale blue water, which is not accounted for by the condition of the sky. We must be content to invite attention to Mr. Wynfield's "Ruth and Boaz" (478), signifying a decided advance; Mr. C. Gregory's "Doles" (155), which, apart from the over-glazed texture, has considerable merit; Mr. T. S. Walker's "Companions" (404); a large composition, or rather no-composition, of Roman peasants ranged on and about a wall waiting for the Papal benediction at St. John Lateran (93), painted with more force than refinement by Mr. K. Halswelle, who is much preferable in landscape, as we shall have another occasion for noting; and a tiny picture by Mr. H. Woods, "A Country Studio" (166), the effect very truthful, and singularly crisp and accurate in handling.

A few foreign pictures demand notice for excellencies, alia, too rare either within or without the Academic pale. We need not dwell, however, on the familiar characteristics of M. Frère, or of Munthe—in one of those snow-pieces, with ruddy, muffled sunlight, which he seems to turn out by the dozen for the English market; or even on the masterful breadth of effect and touch of Madame H. Brown, as exemplified in her half-length of an old Oriental *bric-à-brac* dealer examining a ducat (303). But we must pause to express our unqualified admiration for the unsophisticated simplicity, the sterling good art, and mastery of expression in No. 343 by the Swedish painter F. Fagerlin. We are shown the interior of a fisherman's cottage. A young fellow, very English looking, in naval costume, singing lustily and accompanying himself on the guitar, has probably arrived at the most thrilling passage of an amorous ditty—you may almost hear him touch the high notes as you look in his fervid handsome face. The effect on his audience is manifest. Two comely fisher-girls are delighted; one hangs on his lips enthralled; and a young fellow standing beside the door involuntarily keeps time. But there is a fifth personage, for whom the singer is, as the title tells us, decided "One too Many" (343). This is a rough, shock-headed young fisherman, who, consumed with jealousy, leans forward on the table behind the girls, and, scowling and mouthing defiance, is most ludicrous to behold. There is another humorous picture, vulgarly so if you will, by Ciceri, the realism of which is surprising almost to the point of being disagreeable, and therefore not quite true to the natural impression. It is called "Adding Insult to Injury" (434), and represents a boy allowing chickens to monopolise a jorum of food to the exclusion of a cat at whom the boy, protruding his tongue, makes a face of hideous derision. The perfect finish and beauty of the workmanship in T. Conti's Musical Party in costumes of the eighteenth century (316) must be seen, and cannot be described. Admitted that the production of such a boudoir gem is neither the final nor the highest aim of art, yet the training it evinces, and its conscientiousness, should put to the blush a vast amount of untaught or illtaught pretentiousness in these rooms.

Captain S. P. Oliver, who was our Special Artist in Cyprus, has presented two finished drawings of disembarkation of troops in Cyprus to the Duke of Edinburgh, which have been approved by his Royal Highness and the Duchess.

The statement printed by a contemporary to the effect that Mrs. E. M. Ward had received from the Royal Academy a pension of £300 per annum is incorrect. The pension bestowed on Mrs. Ward is that to which the widows of all Royal Academicians are entitled—£150 a year.

The annual banquet given by the President and Council of the Royal Academy took place last Saturday evening at Burlington House—the President, Sir F. Leighton, in the chair. The Prince of Wales replied for the members of the Royal family, the Duke of Cambridge for the Army, the First Lord of the Admiralty for the Navy, the Earl of Beaconsfield for her Majesty's Ministers, Professor Henry Smith for science, Mr. Froude for literature, the Lord Mayor for the Corporation, and the Lord Chief Justice, in acknowledging the toast of "The Guests," proposed in return the health of the President and success to the Royal Academy. Lord Beaconsfield, in his speech, said he saw no reason why the history of England, particularly that of the Wars of the Roses, should not inspire our artists as well as the legends of a religion or a church.

There have been two art-sales of note recently by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. Last Saturday the collection of modern pictures and sculpture of Mr. Jonathan Nield, of Dunster House, Rochdale, realised £33,423; and on Monday the two collections of modern pictures belonging to the estate of Mr. William Fenton, of Dutton Manor, Ribchester, and Mr. Joseph Fenton, of Bamford Hall, Rochdale, were sold—the former for £6588, the latter for £12,801.

THE DURHAM COLLIERIES STRIKE.

At last there seems a fair prospect of the termination of the unhappy strike in Durham. On Saturday afternoon the coal-owners held a meeting at Newcastle, at which they appointed a committee of fourteen to meet a similar committee, if appointed by the miners; and they conferred upon it full powers to settle the dispute. It is much to be hoped that the measure thus adopted may result in an early and satisfactory arrangement. There has been a ballot going on this week among the men of the different collieries to decide this question; at most of the Consett collieries on Tuesday afternoon the result of the voting showed a large majority in favour of the suggestion; and at Blackhill Drift, a colliery belonging to the Consett Iron Company, there was a majority of eight to one in favour of referring the dispute to a joint committee. The Consett Iron Company are preparing for a resumption of work. The whole of the plate-mills were started at the ironworks on Tuesday, and between twenty and thirty additional puddling furnaces were lighted up. The executive of the Durham Miners' Association have decided that, where no attempt is being made to lower wages, union miners in collieries still at work may continue. The miners employed at the Thornley and Wheatley Collieries have withdrawn their notices, and work will be continued at all the collieries of the group, as during the whole strike. At the central board meeting of the Miners' National Union, held in the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, on Tuesday, a resolution was passed advising the Durham men to accept the offer now made by the mine-owners of Durham of an inquiry by open arbitration in the existing wages dispute between them and their workmen, in order that the two committees may enter into negotiations with a view to a settlement of the whole difficulty.

We present two more illustrations of scenes lately witnessed in the Durham Collieries district, occasioned by the stoppage of ordinary employment and the agitation that was kept up among the industrial population. There was a mass meeting of women, colliers' wives and other female relatives, assembled on Monday week in a field near the villages of East and West Boldon, not far from Sunderland. A messenger with a watchman's rattle was sent through the villages and neighbouring hamlets to summon the women to this meeting, and his apparition is the subject of one of our Artist's Sketches. The meeting, which took place at two o'clock in the afternoon, immediately after the distribution of soup from the colliers' strike relief fund, at the Primitive Methodist Chapel, was attended by some fifteen hundred persons, of whom about half were females, many of them carrying children in their arms, or followed by children. A rude temporary platform, with a couple of chairs upon it, had been set up in the field, and the speakers, both women and men, with a "Mrs. Warrior," who presided, held forth in an energetic style of eloquence, protesting against the injustice of lowering wages. The incident shown in our second illustration is one of a more trivial character, and such as might sometimes have been observed in ordinary times. It is that of a few idlers among the colliery men diverting their minds, in these vacant days, by playing at what they most inappropriately call "School," which is neither more nor less than the common boyish gambling trick of "pitch and toss" for halfpence. This unworthy pastime has been too much resorted to during the recent strike.



PROCESSION AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE SILVER WEDDING OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA AT VIENNA.

THE IMPERIAL SILVER WEDDING AT VIENNA.

The public festivities in celebration of the silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Austria were brought to a close by the grand civic procession, which was favoured by fine weather, on Sunday week. The circuit of boulevards at Vienna, called "the Ring," affords scope for shows and pageants such as not even Paris can boast. It has the advantage of the broken lines of the old Paris boulevards, combined with the imposing breadth of the new ones. The Ring, exceeding two English miles in length, is divided into five sections, each of as wide a sweep as the eye can well take in. As the sections follow the outline of the inner town, they are of unequal length, and also of unequal breadth, varying from sixty to eighty yards, flanked on both sides by two or three rows of trees. The dwelling-houses do not form a uniform row, but are interrupted by gardens, squares, and large public buildings. The Town Park, the Floral Hall, the Imperial Gardens, the Volksgarten, and the gardens in front of the new Townhall and the Votive Church, succeed one another at intervals. The Schwarzenberg square and the open places before the Opera-House, the Burgthor, and the Schottenthor form agreeable expansions. The public buildings and private palaces add to the variety and enhance the splendour of the walk. We are to fancy this broadway, more than two miles in length, lined to right and left by the population of the town; and in the background the gaily-decorated houses, with their windows and balconies containing a vast multitude of bright, good-humoured faces. Let the genial spring sunshine radiate over the whole scene, and we may have a faint idea of the festive spectacle on Sunday week.

The Imperial tent, of dark crimson cloth, resting on columns, stood just before the Burgthor. Their Majesties had only to drive over the Burgplatz in front of the Imperial residence. Right and left of the Imperial tent, in the form of a semicircle, extended four pavilions, connected by an arcade on columns; opposite to these rose an amphitheatre of seats, surmounted by obelisks and columns, for the accommodation of the guests of the city. All the seats and stands in the street on the route of the procession were densely crowded with spectators. The colonnade to the left and right of the Emperor's tent was occupied by the principal State dignitaries, the members of the diplomatic body, and the Generals of the army. In the Emperor's tent were his Majesty and the Empress, surrounded by the members of the Imperial family. They arrived at eleven o'clock precisely, and were received by the Burgomaster, who delivered an address, to which his Majesty replied in gracious terms. After the singing of the festal hymn by a chorus of male voices, the various emblematical groups forming the procession passed before the Imperial tent in accordance with the programme, amid loud and enthusiastic cheers from the immense assemblage.

The procession was headed by mounted heralds, dressed in purple. First came hundreds of students, various gymnastic societies, and the Austrian riflemen in characteristic dresses, together numbering about five thousand. The next were several thousand artisans, representing seventy-two different trades, with numberless trade banners in silk and velvet. The chief feature in the procession was the members of fifty-eight trade guilds, whose quaint costumes were true, in the minutest particulars, to the fashions in vogue in the sixteenth century. A mediæval hunting party was headed by thirty-five Princes of Austrian families; a hundred huntsmen represented the peculiarities of boar and bear hunting and of falconry. Most of the trade groups were accompanied by huge and splendid gilt chariots. That of the confectioners showed a wedding party; that of the 200 butchers, in purple velvet, contained some bullocks ornamented with flowers; that of the smiths, a furnace, with men at work; the bell-casters rang a great bell as they passed along; the gardeners and vine-growers displayed nosegays of exquisite beauty; the jewellers' chariot carried ladies adorned with priceless glittering treasures; the miners' chariot exhibited an illustration of gold mining from the quartz. Modern times were represented by railway men and printers. Each chariot and group was preceded by heralds and standard bearers, to the number of four hundred. All the groups were designed by leading artists. When the group of forty Masters of the Fine Arts appeared on horseback immense cheers greeted them, and especially the eminent painter Makart, who devised this beautiful spectacle. Then came some thousand Alpine huntsmen from the provinces, and four thousand members of the Veteran Soldiers' Societies in uniform, from eighty-two towns, each breast showing from one to five medals. Three thousand firemen in uniform closed a procession which occupied seven hours in passing the Ringstrasse. The sight was one never to be forgotten.

On the day before this the ceremony of consecrating the Votive Church had been performed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, Monsignor Kutschka. Heinrich von Ferstel, the architect of the noble Gothic pile, knelt and presented the keys of the edifice to his Grace. The doors were sprinkled with holy water, the church was thrice walked round by the procession, and the main entrance was finally thrown open. The Archbishop then gave his benediction to the four points

of the compass, and, after a short prayer, the building was declared to be consecrated. The carriages of the guests soon began to roll up, bringing the Dukes of Coburg and Cumberland, and many princely relations of her Majesty from Bavaria, also the Duchess of Modena and the Duke of Wurtemberg, just returned from his command in Bosnia. A commanding volley of musketry announced the arrival of the Imperial couple, who were met in the pouring rain by twenty young girls dressed in white who offered the Empress a bouquet. The Archbishop met their Majesties at the door of the church and led them to the altar, where they once more plighted their troth, after twenty-five years of married life, which have, indeed, not been unmarked by adversity and sorrow. No longer Emperor of Germany, the kingdom of Venice lost for ever, the life of Franz Joseph I., however happy in his family, has been far from one of uninterrupted prosperity abroad. The Empress was much

"PATIENCE ON A MONUMENT."

He may at least stand for a monument of Patience, a model of Perseverance, this exemplary urchin with his clumsy fishing rod, perched on a narrow plank-bridge, during the long hour of what he deems a too short holiday, watching the rarely seen twitches of a floating quill or cork, towards the end of his cat-gut line, beneath which is sunk the sly little hook, with its bait of an impaled writhing maggot or earthworm, to delude the unwary dace or gudgeon. How many "bites" or "nibbles" will reward the youngster's diligent waiting from morn till eve, and how much chance has he of hooking and landing a finny victim with such poor tackle, before the puny strength of his little arm is quite benumbed and becomes unable to "strike" as deftly as it ought to do? But let us hope that he will not have to go home with that tin pot entirely empty of the desired trophies of his skill in Isaac Walton's gentle art. If he has learnt, in any case, that it is possible for a boy to amuse himself quietly without giving trouble to others, there is some reason for his parents and other elders to look with complacency on this unobtrusive kind of pastime.

FAR FROM STAMBOUL.

Maps, coloured and uncoloured illustrations, a glossary, and an index add materially to the comfort and enjoyment, as well as to the profit, with which a reader may travel through the large and handsome volume entitled *Life in Asiatic Turkey*, by the Rev. E. J. Davis, M.A (Edward Stanford), a volume written under the reasonable impression that, "at a time when the reputation of the Turks as a nation and a government is sunk to the lowest depth, it may not be uninteresting to see what that people is in a remote province of the empire, almost uninfluenced by the pseudo-civilisation of Stamboul." The contents of the volume are based upon notes mentally and manually recorded during "a journey made in the summer of 1875 through portions of Cilicia, Lycaonia, Cappadocia, and the little-known district of Isauria, including a visit to the ruins of ancient Isaura, which had been previously visited only by Hamilton in 1836, and by Texier a little before that period." The author, moreover, is a man who, as English Episcopal chaplain at Alexandria, is likely to be possessed of so much education and culture as is requisite for enabling an observer to discern wheat from tares and to put the results of observation in a striking light and in an attractive as well as instructive form, whilst his vocation and the office he holds are neither of them calculated to make him look with an unduly favourable eye upon his Mohammedan neighbours. Altogether, he composed his work under circumstances which seem to promise a satisfactory performance; and it will not be surprising if that promise should generally be considered to have been amply fulfilled. He may be rather more liberal than the ordinary reader would desire with dry details concerning antiquities, and with samples of fragmentary and unintelligible inscriptions; but there are hundreds of special readers who, on the other hand, will be unconscious of any dryness, and will be more inclined to complain of meagreness than of superabundance. It is probable, therefore, if we strike a balance, that he will be found to have hit the judicious mean. It was on April 11, 1875, that he left Alexandria for Mersina; he arrived at Port Said on the 12th, at Jaffa on the 13th, at Saida on the 14th, at Tripoli on the 15th, at Alexandretta on the 16th, at Mersina, his Cilician starting-point, on the 17th. We now have him fairly beginning his travels and his investigations; and they were so extensive and so numerous that it would be impossible to give within a reasonable space an outline, however brief, of the places he visited, the experience he underwent, the information he collected, the conclusions he drew. It must suffice to recommend his volume strongly to all who feel an interest in the subject about which he has written with painfully acquired knowledge and in excellent style. The very names of the towns, to say nothing of villages, plains, mountains, and ruins, which came within the range of his observations, would be not only unfamiliar but altogether new, in many cases, to the majority of readers. As for Mersina, we learn that "an unhealthy climate and the lax commercial morality of the place render it almost impossible for a European to thrive, or even live there;" which speaks volumes to the discredit of Mersina, since we have

good reason to believe that Europeans can put up with a great deal of commercial laxity, and even fall in with it, as if to the manner born. But it is probable that the climate is to be held chiefly responsible for their absence. Adana seems to be remarkable for picturesque costumes and for the personal beauty of the inhabitants, among whom "an absolutely ugly person is never seen." Lowlands and highlands, rivers, valleys, mosques, hermitages, are examined and described, with a legend here and an anecdote there, after a fashion which renders instruction as readable and palatable as it is profitable. And to the merely personal narrative are appended some remarks upon the "condition of the Muslim peasantry in Asiatic Turkey," a "historical summary," and a brief account of "the Armenian Kings of Cilicia." There is also an "itinerary," showing the number of hours taken by the author, "easy pace, and exclusive of halts," in riding from place to place. Travellers, with an eye upon Cilicia, will find his information of great use, and even the reader who has not



PATIENCE ON A MONUMENT. BY C. T. GARLAND.
FROM THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

moved during the ceremony, and his Majesty, generally so pale, was flushed with emotion.

An autograph letter of the Emperor Francis Joseph has been published, in which his Majesty says that the Empress and himself have been deeply moved by the spontaneous evidences of sincere love which have met them on all sides from people of all ranks and stations. The Emperor adds that this grateful remembrance will ever dwell in his heart, and in his own name and that of the Empress he tenders to all his warmest thanks.

The sittings of the Irish Church Synod have been brought to a conclusion, after eleven days' debate. The Primate is to call the Synod together again if any settlement of the divinity school question can be proposed. A deputation goes to London to make claims upon the Church surplus for minor incumbents and old curates.

intention of travelling will find it of no little interest. It is, however, in the pages devoted to the "condition of the Muslim peasant in Asiatic Turkey" that the reader will discover a collection of those facts which are of most importance in general estimation, especially while the spirit of inquiry evoked by recent events is still operating. The author, so far as his own experience goes, denies that there is ground for the "complaints of certain English orators, that the Muslims as a class systematically oppressed the rajahs as a class." He laments "the many grievous defects and faults of the Ottoman Government," he even admits that the Ottoman empire is "a scandal to civilisation, and a constant source of trouble to Europe;" but he cries out for justice, and he maintains that "as compared with Russia, Spain—even with France—the Government of the Sultan has no reason to be ashamed of its legislation and practice in matters ecclesiastical." And this is the evidence of an English clergyman, who is likely to know more than could be picked up by other English clergymen during a flying trip. He calls the Muslim peasant "the backbone of the State," and he draws a touching picture of that unfortunate peasant, especially when he is "obliged to resort to the money-lender (who is nearly always a Christian, for his religion forbids the Muslim to lend money on interest)." It may be observed, parenthetically, that as much might be said of the Christian religion, and that to suppose the Muslim more observant of his religious ordinances than the Christian of his is either to indulge in gratuitous supposition or to admit the superiority, in one important point, of the former over the latter. Here is a sketch of the Muslim peasant's fare:—he has "no chairs, no tables, no knives and forks, no crockery, no glass . . . he sits, sleeps, and eats upon the floor . . . his drink is water or coffee; wine or spirits he would not touch, even had he the opportunity. His chief food is unleavened bread of rye, barley, or mixed wheat and barley. Meat he does not eat once in twelve months. Whilst he had a flock, milk formed the chief item of his food; but since the loss of the flocks, even that has been cut off in great part. In short, the Turkish peasant has reduced the expense of living to a minimum; it would not be possible to live at all on less." As to his abstinence from wine, "even had he the opportunity" of drinking it, he is better perhaps without the opportunity. Pashas, and even Padishahs, are said to have been unable to resist it, and civilisation and champagne are sometimes taken to be convertible terms, if we can believe the story told about a certain Oriental Ambassador who was heard to mutter over his glass of Clicquot: "Oh! I do like civilisation."

THEATRES.

Under the experienced management of the Messrs. Douglass the Park Theatre puts forth claims to especial patronage. They have ventured upon a new version of a very old play, which was produced last Saturday, in a prologue and three acts, entitled "Under Two Reigns." The piece thus adapted is a Parisian production of forty years' standing called "Tour de Londres," and the novel arrangement of the subject has been effected by Messrs. Walter Percival and James Willing, who have done their work judiciously, but did not think it needful to appear before the audience and personally acknowledge the applause that they had deserved. The prologue is occupied with events of the Commonwealth, and the drama those of the Restoration. Sir John Murray, under the assumed name of John Kenway, and ably represented by Mr. W. McIntyre, may be regarded as the hero. He is a stout-hearted Royalist, who strives to save his friend the Earl of Douglas from the scaffold; but, alas! is led to doubt whether he has not become his executioner, and to adopt a strange name in consequence. Miss Fanny Addison, as his afflicted wife, sustains a pathetic part with skill and power. Other characters are likewise carefully represented, particularly that of the Duke of Hamilton, son of the Earl of Douglas, which was acted by Mr. I. E. Emmerson with befitting dignity. The faithful retainer, Ronald, found a judicious and effective representative in Mr. Charles Swan. The drama will doubtless become established as one of the répertoire pertaining to this local and now well-managed house. The new scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass is decidedly good.

Under the title of "Venice" the Alhambra management have placed on that well-appointed stage one of those gorgeous spectacles which distance the competition of less establishments. "Venice" is an enlargement of "Macédoine," founded on Offenbach's "Pont des Soupirs," with new music by the best composers introduced. It is written by Mr. Charles Seare, and arranged and produced under the direction of Mr. H. B. Farnie. The scenic accessories and the scenery do honour to Mr. A. Colcott and Mr. Buckley; and we are precluded from praising "the gorgeous costumes, designed by M. Faustin, and executed by Miss Fisher, Mons. and Madame Alias and May," by the fact that we are anticipated, the programme scribe having performed the task for us. His evidence may be reliably accepted at his own valuation. The newest thing of importance added to the performance is the engagement of Mr. George Conquest and his son in the characters of Trappistino il Divolto and Uglino, the former appearing as the President of the Council of Ten, the head of the Venetian Police, and other assumptions. His sudden appearances and dis-

pearances, through the boards and up the flies, are the "horror of all Venice." His more dramatic sins are his love episodes with Catarina (Madame Mathilde Zimeri), his political aspirations to become Doge, and the Mephistophelean business which he transacts with all and sundry. The engagement of these artistes is likely to be the most popular thing in the cast; that of Madame Zimeri will probably be generally approved of. Mr. Herbert Campbell as Admiral Cornacino, and Mr. Arthur Williams as Cascadetto, the advertising agent, are satisfactory. Miss Constance Loseby, as the flippant Angelo, is very acceptable. The two great incidents are the fête of the Marriage of the Adriatic and the Carnival. Nothing can be more complete or splendid than these elaborate spectacles.

The Olympic stage was occupied last Saturday morning with the first part of Shakespeare's historical tragedy of "Henry the Fourth," to furnish opportunity to Mr. Henry Murray to give us his idea of Falstaff. He has many physical requisites for the task, but we fear that he is deficient of humour.

"Ninio," under the title of "Boulogne," has been played at the Gaiety, with Mr. Terry as the hero, whose comic visage carries him through this singular character to the delight of the audience. The version has been successfully executed by Mr. Burnand.

The morning performances of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum began last week, and will be continued on Saturdays throughout the month.

The Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Christian have given their patronage to a reading by Mr. Samuel Brandram, at Grosvenor House (by permission of the Duke of Westminster), on Thursday, May 29, in aid of the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road.

We hear that Mr. Hermann Linde, the American elocutionist, whose Shakspearean recitations at Willis's Rooms have lately attracted some attention, has been engaged by Mrs. Bateman to play Othello at Sadler's Wells on the opening of that theatre, under her management, in November next. Mr. Linde possesses a flexible voice and a good stage figure.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The card on the third day of Newmarket was one of the weakest that we ever remember, the antagonism of Khabara and Pappoose, in the First Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes being the only event worthy of notice. The latter is an own sister to Parole, and is the second of Mr. Lorillard's little team that has run in England. Khabara has been slightly amiss, and, after a very close finish, was beaten by a short head, having to be content with second place for the third time. The weather on the Friday changed very unpleasantly for the worse; but in every other respect a great improvement was visible. The Prince of Wales was again present, the number of spectators was far more numerous, and the sport showed a marked improvement. Rumours detrimental to Wheel of Fortune were ripe during the morning, and, at one time, she receded in the betting, though before the flag fell odds of 2 to 1 were laid on her. She has unmistakably grown since last year, despite the statements to the contrary, and is as remarkable as ever for her wonderful quarters, and immense muscular development. Reconciliation possesses more length, and is a handsomer filly than Lord Falmouth's crack, and, as she had done a good deal of work since she beat Charibert a fortnight ago, her party were very sanguine of her ability to upset the favourite. Rosalind is as good-looking as the majority of the Rosicrucians, and Abbaye, who has improved greatly since last year, was much liked. The eight got away at the first attempt, Loch Tanna, on the extreme right, soon holding several lengths' lead of Rosalind, on the stand side, Abbaye being prominent of the others, of whom Reconciliation, in the centre, was well up, with Wheel of Fortune for her immediate attendant; then came Ellangowan, the last two being Jessie Agnes and Peace. But little change occurred in this order until coming to the Bushes, when Loch Tanna was beaten; and, with Rosalind and Reconciliation in trouble in the next few strides, Wheel of Fortune came to the front, followed by Abbaye, who was clear of Reconciliation, Ellangowan, Peace, and Jessie Agnes. Out of the dip Wheel of Fortune still further increased her lead, and, leaving Abbaye as though standing still, drew away and won, without the semblance of an effort, by four lengths; Reconciliation was a bad third; then, three lengths off, came Peace, fourth; Ellangowan was fifth, Jessie Agnes next, and the others were beaten a long way, the last of all being Rosalind. Thus Lord Falmouth and Archer have taken both "the Thousands;" and, if Charibert is equal to the task of winning the Derby, the pair seem likely to sweep the board of the five great classic races of the year, for what can stop the unbeaten Wheel of Fortune in the Oaks and St. Leger. If, however, Charibert is not quite clear in his wind, and the majority of the Newmarket people insist that he is a roarer, our remembrances of Belladrum, Prince Charlie, Couronne de Fer, and others, are far too vivid to allow us to believe in his triumph at Epsom. In less than two hours from the decision of the great event, Reconciliation was brought out again for the Newmarket Stakes, in which she succumbed by a neck to Muley Edris. This result makes her defeat of Charibert a more hopeless puzzle than ever, as Muley Edris is known to be more than a stone inferior to the winner of the Guineas.

Though the presence of Parole in the race has completely paralysed all speculation on

the Chester Cup, the old-established meeting appears likely to be a success in other respects, for the patronage of the Duke of Westminster has again been secured, and both he and Lord Rosebery sent several horses. Maximilian, the notorious 4100-guinea yearling, at last lost his maidenhood by winning a welter cup; and Mowerina gave away age and weight in the Curzon Plate with such ease that she evidently retains the fine speed that she possessed last season. A 10-lb. penalty did not stop Dourance in the Mostyn Stakes, and her excellent form speaks volumes in favour of The Song, who defeated her at Northampton. Archer scored four wins during the day, and, at the time of writing, his total score for the present season is forty-three. Parole was not placed in the Chester Cup, Reefer being first, Touchet second, and Ridotto third.

The race between Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and John Hawdon, of Delaval, which took place over the Tyne championship course on Monday last, excited more interest than any sculling-match that we can remember. The excellent performance of Wallace Ross against Emmett prepared us to see a really good man, for Hanlan is known to be much superior to his countryman; but no one expected to witness the extraordinary exhibition of ability to which he treated us. Hawdon had never suffered defeat, and was regarded in many quarters as the coming champion, yet odds of 5 to 2 were freely laid on the Canadian, who did just what he chose with his opponent from start to finish. It is really almost impossible to give a detailed description of the race. Hanlan started striking forty to the minute, and held a lead of three lengths in an incredibly short space of time. Then he dropped all at once to about thirty or thirty-two, and, from that point, appeared to treat the race as a mere exercise paddle. Again and again he stopped sculling altogether to look about him, and once he pulled his sculls in, and quietly baled the water out of his boat. Hawdon rowed as well as ever, and never ceased to persevere, and these eccentricities of his opponent enabled him to draw up level with him on two or three occasions. Then Hanlan would put in a dozen or so long powerful strokes, and in less than a minute had regained his three lengths' lead. This sort of thing went on until the winning-post was passed, Hanlan being about four lengths in advance. On the same evening the latter was nominated to row William Elliott for the championship. Odds of 2 to 1 are already offered on the Canadian, and, unless Elliott at once takes a leaf out of his opponent's book, and becomes an adept in the use of broad-bladed sculls, swivel rowlocks, and a long slide, we fear that the all-conquering Americans will win another triumph.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Unqual Marriage; or, Is He the Heir? By Vere Grey. 3 vols. Chapman and Hall.
Blue-Bell Series: Over the Border. By Elizabeth J. Lysaght. Marcus Ward and Co.
Hints on Practical Training. Sportsman Office.
The First Afghan War and its Causes. By the late Major-General Sir Henry Marion Durand, K.C.S.I., C.B., of the Royal Engineers. Longmans and Co.
Tales from Blackwood: No. 13. Blackwood. Free Trade in Land. By Joseph Kay, Q.C. Edited by his Widow. Kegan Paul and Co.
Round the World in Six Months. By Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Bridges. Hurst and Blackett.
Life of Victor Emmanuel II., First King of Italy. By G. S. Godkin. 2 vols. Macmillan and Co.
Published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge:—

Natural History Rambles: Underground. By J. E. Taylor.

Ditto: The Woodlands. By M. C. Cooke.

Ditto: Lane and Field. By the Rev. J. C. Wood.

Ditto: The Seashore. By Professor R. Martin Duncan.

History of the English Church, in Short Biographical Sketches. By Julius Lloyd.

Manuals of Health: Health and Occupation. By B. W. Richardson, M.D.

Funds are earnestly solicited towards the payment of a heavy debt of £1000.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND.—The Anniversary Service will take place at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday Evening, May 19, at Seven p.m. The Sermon will be preached by the Lord Bishop of Derby.

Office of the Fund, 46, Pall-mall, S.W.

BATH COLLEGE, BATH.—Head Master, T. W. Dunn, Esq., M.A. (late Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and for ten years a Master in Clifton College). The present term commenced on April 23, 1879.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.

Persons of any age, however bad their writing, may, in Eight Easy Lessons, acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Book-keeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, Banking, and Mercantile Offices, and others, are far too vivid to allow us to believe in his triumph at Epsom. In less than two hours from the decision of the great event, Reconciliation was brought out again for the Newmarket Stakes, in which she succumbed by a neck to Muley Edris. This result makes her defeat of Charibert a more hopeless puzzle than ever, as Muley Edris is known to be more than a stone inferior to the winner of the Guineas.

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SEE PAGE 450.



SUMMONING COLLIER'S WIVES TO A MASS MEETING AT BOLDON.



COLLIERS PLAYING AT "SCHOOL."



ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

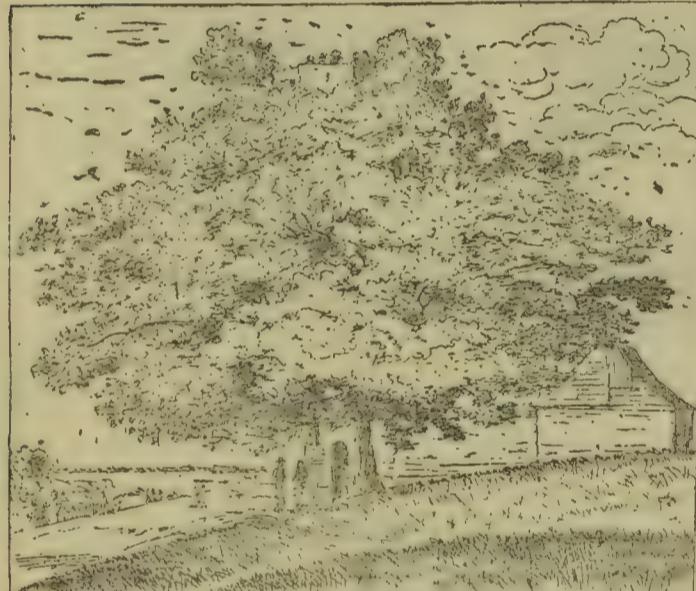
A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 402.)

In 1654 there was a remarkable tree at Hampstead, which was visited as a curiosity. It was called "The Hollow Tree," and was probably the central attraction of a place of entertainment. In a broadside of 1654 there is an etching of it by Hollar, with descriptive and other verses. There was a door in the trunk of the tree, and a turret on the top, the ascent to which was in the hollow of the tree. The turret was large enough to seat six, "and round about room for fourteen more." The following is a specimen of the verses accompanying Hollar's etching:—

THE SALUTATION.

Welcome, before I welcome all you that follow!
Our heart is sound although our Tree be hollow,
Yet know nor age, nor weakness did distress
Its willing bulk into this hollowness:
But a desire markt out for noble ends,
To finde more room to entertain fast friends,
And in the compasse of itself to try
Laws of true Mirth and Hospitality.
In such a Hollow, Musick dwells; thus love
Laies forth itself, yet ne'er doth bankrupt prove.
And having read the riddle doth impart
Things sometimes hollow have the soundest heart.



THE HOLLOW TREE AT HAMPSTEAD, 1654.

This broadside was an agreeable change from the prodigies and monstrosities with which the public were so liberally supplied. A specimen of the latter was published in 1655, which must have tried the faith of even the most credulous. It is described as "The True Portraiture of a prodigious Monster, taken in the Mountains of Zardana; the following Description whereof was sent to Madrid October 20, 1654, and from thence to Don Olonza de Cardines, Ambassador for the King of Spain now resident in London. Its stature was like that of a strong well set man, with 7 heads, the chief of them looking forward, with one eye in its front; the other heads have each two eyes in their natural situation, the ears of an Ass; with its principal head it eats, drinks, and cries with an extraordinary and terrible voice; the other heads are also moved to and fro; it hath seven Arms and Hands of a Man, very strong in each of them; from the middle downward it is like a Satyr, with Goats feet, and cloven," &c. This broadside has a very well executed copper-plate engraving of the monster; and another sheet of the same date has a wood-cut copy of the same engraving, together with a long account in verse "to the tune of Summer Time," and the following additional particulars:—"The News of this Satirical Monster being noysed abroad throughout all Spain, France, and Italy, made a desperate fear, and general distemper amongst all the Popish Prelates, Cardinals, Jesuites, Monks and Fryers; yea, the very Pope himself trembled to hear this strange Report. There is a Prophecie in the 13 of the Revelation, of a great Red-Dragon and a Beast with seven

heads that should arise out of the Sea, that should continue 42 moneths, which was to come to pass before the great and terrible day of judgement; which by the appearing of these strange Monsters is near at hand now."

At the Restoration several broadsides of news were published containing engravings. There is one giving an account of the coronation of Charles II., which is illustrated with a copper-plate engraving of the King seated on his throne, robed and crowned, with the following complimentary lines:—

The Second Charles, Heire of the Royal Martyr
Who for Religion and his Subjects Charter
Spent the best Blood, that unjust Sword ere dy'de
Since the rude Soldier pierced our Saviours side.
Who such a Father had'st, and such a Son;
Redeem thy people and assume thy own
Ascend thy Ancestors Imperial seat
Of Charles the Good, thou second Charles the Great,
That adds the worth; this lustre to the Crown,
Whose solid Glorious weighed Usurpers down.
Such Majesty as never was profan'd
While Tyrants rul'd 'twas only Charles that reigned.

Another broadside of the same date (1660) is entitled "A Looking-Glass for Traytors, being the manner of the Tryall of those Barbarous Wretches at Justice-Hall in the Old-Baily, who contrived and compassed the Death of his late Sacred Majesty King Charles the First, of ever blessed memory; with an Account of their Severall Araignments, Conviction, Condemnation, and Execution." This sheet is also illustrated with a copper-plate engraving, representing the Old Bailey Court at the trial of the Regicides, which is interesting if it truly represents the appearance of the court at that time. Numerous letters of reference are given under the engraving to explain its different parts, and a short summary is given of the trial:—"His Majesty (in pursuance of an Act of Parliament which had left the persons following to be tried according to Law, for being the principal Actors in the sad Tragedy of his Father's death) issued out a special Commission of Oyer and terminer to the Judges and others Commissioners for that purpose; and accordingly Wednesday the 10th of October they met at the Sessions house in the Old-Baily, and the same morning the following persons were ordered to be brought from the Tower to Newgate, and a way was made from the Press-yard backwards to the Sessions house, privately to convey them to and again, to keep them from the pressing of the people." Then follows a list of twenty-eight persons, including Major-General Harrison and Hugh Peters, "all which being brought to the Bar, were indicted and arraigned to the following effect:—

"That they not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being led by the instigation of the Devil had maliciously, traiterously, and advisedly imagined, consulted, contrived, and compassed the death of His late Majesty Charles the first of ever blessed memory, and that they had aided, procured, abetted, assisted, and comforted a certain person with a wizard upon his face, and a frock upon his body for that purpose."

"Major-General Harrison in his Pleadings carried himself so confidently to the Court as if he thought himself Careless and Unconcerned in the business, and seemed to justify not only the Power under which he Acted but also the Act itself, saying that Kings had formerly been privately Assassinated and Murthered, but what they had done was in the face of the Sun and in the fear of the Lord; whereat the Court was much troubled to see that he should make God the Author of that Horrid Murther."

Harrison was found guilty at once, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. The like fate awaited Hugh Peters. The sort of evidence that was brought against the prisoners is exemplified in this broadside, where it is stated that "Mr. Hugh Peters stood strangely

amazed and could say nothing for himself against that Jury of witnesses that appeared against him; as that he said, England could not be settled till 150 were taken away which he said were L L L viz. the Lords, the Levites, and the Lawyers; that he was often conspiring privately with Oliver Cromwell the King's death, that he could even reverence the High Court of Justice, it lookt so like the judgement of the world which should be at the last day by the Saints; with many other blasphemies too large to enumerate."

Amongst the prisoners arraigned on this occasion was the William Hewlet already referred to. In the other cases the jury promptly found the prisoners guilty without leaving the court; but it was a proof of the weakness of the evidence in Hewlet's case that "they did withdraw themselves, and after a little consultation they found him guilty, and accordingly sentence was pronounced against him." This

sentence, however, as before stated, was never carried into effect.

The engraving of this historical trial at the Old Bailey is too crowded to admit of reproduction here. Other broadsides relating to the trial of the regicides were published at the time, but they are more of the nature of caricatures than illustrations of news.

It is well known that General Harrison, Hugh Peters, and others were executed with all the barbarous circumstances indicated in the words of their sentence. Peters was made to sit upon the scaffold, exposed to the jibes and jeers of the mob, and compelled to witness the mutilation of his fellow-victims. The executions were continued day after day both at Charing-cross and at Tyburn, and were stopped at last, not for lack of victims, or disinclination for more slaughter on the part of the authorities, but from a dread of the effect such bloodthirsty proceedings might have on the minds of the people. The horrors of such a scene, of course, attracted the sensational news-writer of the day; and a broadside of the time gives us a picture and description of the executions, coupled with a representation of the execution of Charles I. This broadside was evidently intended to exhibit at one view the commission of a great crime and its just punishment. The engraving shows on one side the execution of the King and on the other the punishment of the regicides. The description of the latter is preceded by an account of the trial and death of Charles. The title runs thus, "A true and perfect Relation of the Grand Traytors Execution, as at several times they were Drawn, Hanged, and Quartered at Charing-Crosse, and at Tiburne. Together with their several Speeches and Confessions which every one of them made at the time of their Execution." "London, printed for William Gilbertson, 1660."

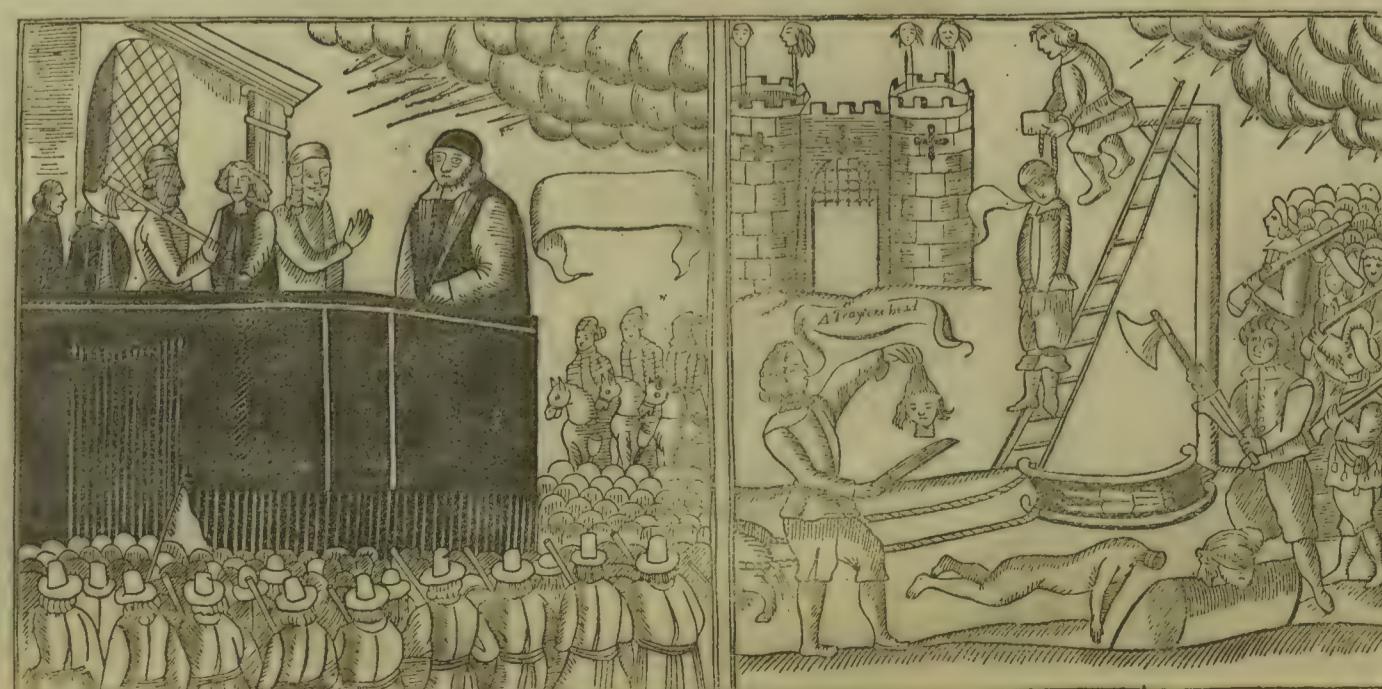
The following account is given of the execution of Major-General Harrison:—"The next day being Saturday Major Gen. Harrison was drawn upon a Hurdle from Newgate to the



PRODIGIOUS MONSTER TAKEN IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ZARDANA, IN SPAIN, 1655.

Round, or railed Place near Charing-Crosse, where a Gibbet was set upon which he was Hanged. Many of his acquaintance did seem to triumph to see him die so Confidently; while numbers of true Christians did grieve in earnest to see him die so impenitently. We have been told that when he took his leave of his wife, he comforted her, and told her that he would come again in three days; but we hear nothing as yet of his Resurrection." In describing the execution of Hugh Peters, it is said "He came to the Ladder unwillingly, and by degrees was drawn up higher and higher. Certainly he had many Executioners within him; he leaned upon the Ladder being unwilling to part from it, but being turned off, the spectators gave a great shout, as they did when his Head was cut off, and held up aloft on the point of a Spear. The very soldiery themselves whom heretofore he did animate to slaughter, and a thorough execution of their Enemies were now ashamed of him, and upon the point of their Spears showed that guilty head which made them guilty of so much blood."

Pepys, in his Diary, says, under date Oct. 13, 1660:—"I went out to Charing Cross, to see Major-General Harrison hanged, drawn, and quartered; which was done there, he looking as cheerful as any man could do in that condition. He was presently cut down, and his head and heart shown to the people, at which there was great shouts of joy. It is said, that he said that he was sure to come shortly at the right hand of Christ to judge them that now had judged him; and that his wife do expect his coming again. Thus it was my chance to see the King beheaded at White Hall, and to



EXECUTION OF THE REGICIDES. 1660.

see the first blood shed in revenge for the King at Charing Cross."

It will be seen by the copy made from this woodcut that the design is of the rudest possible description, and must have been the work of a common ballad illustrator, whose fee was probably on a par with his ability. He evidently thought that, in such a scene as the execution of Charles I., the Church should be paramount, for he has made Bishop Juxon a much more prominent figure than the King.

The reign of the "Merry Monarch," though not the most creditable period in English history, would have supplied abundant materials for the journalist if there had been any newspapers. The Great Plague, the Fire of London, the sea-fights with the Dutch, were splendid opportunities for the pencil of the "special artist" or the pen of "our own correspondent." A law had been passed prohibiting the publication of newspapers without being duly licensed. Sir John Birkenhead was appointed Licenser of the Press, and he was succeeded by Sir Roger Le Strange. There was scarcely anything that could be called a newspaper except the "London Gazette," and it only contained such news as the Government thought proper to make public, and it was never illustrated. The little that was done in the way of pictorial journalism was of a satirical or humorous character, or had reference to foreign affairs, and was either published in the form of broadsides or was put before the public in such a questionable shape that it was difficult to tell whether it was truth or fiction. As soon as the people were released from the domination of Puritanism a reaction set in, and the humours of "Mercurius Democritus" were supplemented by the still broader fancies of "Mercurius Fumigolus." Occasional entertainment of a more serious character was supplied, such as "A True and Perfect Relation of the Happy Success and Victory obtained against the Turks of Argiers at Bugia." The popular taste for the mysterious and supernatural was touched by "A true and perfect Relation, of a strange and wonderful Apparition in the Air, the Fourteenth of August, near Goeree in Holland." This was an illustrated broadside containing the following account:—"On the fourteenth of August this year 1664, towards the evening near Goeree in Holland, there was seen by many Spectators an Apparition upon the Ocean of two several Fleets of Ships engaged in a Fight, which lasted for the space of about half an hour, and then vanished. Afterwards there appeared two Lyons, who with great fury and violence, assaulted each other three several times, neither of them prevailing against the other, till at length both of them wearied with their continual striving, did, as it were, give over for breath, when on a sudden a third Lyon of a very great and huge stature appeared and falling first upon the one, and then on the other, destroyed them both. They being vanished, there appeared a King, with a Crown upon his head, and he so plainly and visibly discerned as that the spectators did discover the very Buttons on his Coat. After all was vanished, the said Spectators continuing there, and walking too and fro upon the sands, the Ocean, so far as they could see, seemed to be Blood. On the next morning, the same Apparition, in all its Circumstances, was seen again, and the truth thereof attested upon Oath, before the Magistrates of Goeree, by the said Spectators; so that there is no doubt made of the truth thereof. And this happening in this juncture of time, begets some strange apprehensions; for that about six Months before Van Trump was slain in the former Wars with England, there was seen near the same place, an Apparition of several Ships in the Air, as it were fighting with each other."

This broadside was printed at London, "by Thomas Leach in Shoe Lane in the Year 1664. With Allowance October 13, 1664. Roger L'Estrange." The illustration is an etching, very well and freely executed, but I have not space for it here.

Amongst other things which appear to have been revived at the Restoration was the "Mercurius Civicus." In Dr. Burney's collections in the British Museum there is preserved a copy of Number 4 of "Mercurius Civicus," dated May 1, 1660. On the title-page it is stated to be "published by order of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen;" but it is not illustrated, as was its predecessor of the time of the Civil War.

M. J.

(To be continued.)

The annual spring muster and brigade field-day of the troops composing the Volunteer force of the city of London was held last Saturday, and, the weather being fine and the attendance large, it was in every respect successful. The head of the column, consisting of the 1st London Engineers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Drew and Captain Parker, Royal Engineers, and the London Rifle Brigade, under Lieut.-Colonels Sir A. Hayter, M.P., and W. Haywood, Major Adrian Hope, and Captain and Adjutant Ewens, left Finsbury-square and marched by way of Moorgate-street to the Mansion House, where it was inspected by the Lord Mayor. Thence proceeding to the Embankment, it was met by the Brigadier, Colonel Burnaby, Grenadier Guards, and was strengthened by the addition of the London Artillery Brigade, under Major Wegg-Prosser and Captain and Adjutant Fitzgerald Studdert; the 2nd London Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel Vickers, Major Grant, and Captain and Adjutant Nevinson; and the 3rd London Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel Venn, Majors Corston and Beaton, and Captain and Adjutant Bryce. The column, now numbering about 2500 officers and men, marched to Hyde Park, where it was put through a series of movements intended to teach the volunteers to move in mass, practising changes of front, deployments, &c.—On Wimbeldon-common nearly 3000 troops were under the command of Colonel Moncrieff, Scots Guards. The regiments present were the South Middlesex, the London Scottish, 19th Middlesex, Queen's Westminster, and Inns of Court. Portions of the latter regiment and the South Middlesex proceeded to the common by march route from London, the other corps going by special trains from Waterloo.—The 9th Kent Artillery Volunteers underwent its annual official inspection last Saturday at Plumstead, by Colonel Waller, Royal Artillery. Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes was in command.

THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Seventeen years have elapsed since the Royal Agricultural Society held an Exhibition in London. On that occasion the International Agricultural Show at Battersea was an adjunct to the Universal Exhibition at South Kensington, and, although it proved a fresh point of departure to experts, its importance was overshadowed in the public mind by the more varied attractions of the greater Exhibition. The result was a serious financial loss to the society, whatever the gain may have been to the producing and consuming community. Last year, at Paris, a similar experiment was tried by the French Government; and those who attended the exhibitions of horses, cattle, and other live stock on the Champ de Mars must have been convinced that the expenses attending these magnificent displays of the animals of the farm were far from being defrayed by the receipts. Notwithstanding these discouraging experiences, the desire on all sides that another International Agricultural Exhibition should be held in London has been complied with in consequence of the active co-operation with the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of the late and present Lord Mayor, aided by an influential committee.

At a public meeting held at the Mansion House on March 13, 1878, it was unanimously resolved to promote the holding of a great International Agricultural Exhibition in London this year, under the auspices of the society; and an influential committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and

and the new Salusbury-road Station on the latter; while Willesden Junction, only a mile and a half distant, puts it in communication with the whole railway system of the country. Access for vehicles and foot-passengers is obtained by one of the numerous roads which lead from the Edgware-road to the Salusbury-road, in which the main entrance to the Exhibition is situated. Opposite to the main entrance a large area of land has been secured for use as a stand for public and private vehicles; and one of the "off sights" of the Exhibition will, doubtless, be the arrival of four-in-hand and other noteworthy equipages.

The area of the Exhibition is upwards of one hundred acres, and it appears that, large as the space is, it will not more than suffice for the requirements of the exhibitors. The entries for implements closed on April 1, and have exceeded by fifty per cent those at any previous exhibition. Upwards of 650 exhibitors will display implements and machinery not at work, in three miles of shedding, and machinery in motion in a length of nearly a mile; while the seedsmen, manure manufacturers, and artificial food merchants will occupy nearly half a mile of sheds adapted to their special requirements. The total length of the implement sheds at this Exhibition will be 23,000 ft., of which space 16,000 ft. will be devoted to the ordinary show of implements, 4683 ft. to machinery in motion, and 2220 ft. to seeds and models. The total length of the implement sheds last year at Bristol was 15,546 ft. A novel feature in the implement department is a comparative loan collection of ancient and modern farm implements, designed chiefly to show the improvement which has taken place in

the design and construction of farming machinery since the establishment of the Royal Agricultural Society, forty years ago. In connection with this display it should be observed that for many years the society has carried out extensive trials of farm implements, at an average cost of £2000 per annum. The implements of the farm are divided into sections; thus, while steam cultivating machinery would be tried one year, horse ploughs and cultivators might be tested the next, then reaping-machines, followed by threshing and dressing machines, and so forth. Therefore the modern implements in this collection will consist of those which gained the first prize on the last occasion when they were severally put to the test by the Royal Agricultural Society. That this collection will be both interesting and instructive cannot be doubted. Compare a flail with a modern threshing-machine, a pitch-fork with a straw elevator, a scythe with a self-binding reaper. The contrast is too great, the mind cannot grasp the idea that there is any necessary connection between the ancient and the modern. It is, therefore, necessary to show some at least of the steps by which our present state of comparative perfection has been attained; and we are glad to learn that the appeal of the society has been warmly responded to by owners of "Old Fashion" implements, as well as by makers of the new types.

Another special feature of unusual interest at the present time will be an International Dairy in actual work. Of late years the importations into Great Britain of cheese and butter from foreign countries has depressed the dairy farmers quite as seriously as the importations of corn and meat from America have affected the arable farmer. There is, however, this difference, that while English wheat and barley are generally of a superior quality to the foreign product, the English butter that comes to market is usually inferior in quality to its foreign competitor. The Royal Agricultural Society have therefore done well to show the rival processes in operation side by side. Comparisons may generally be odious, but they are sometimes instructive.

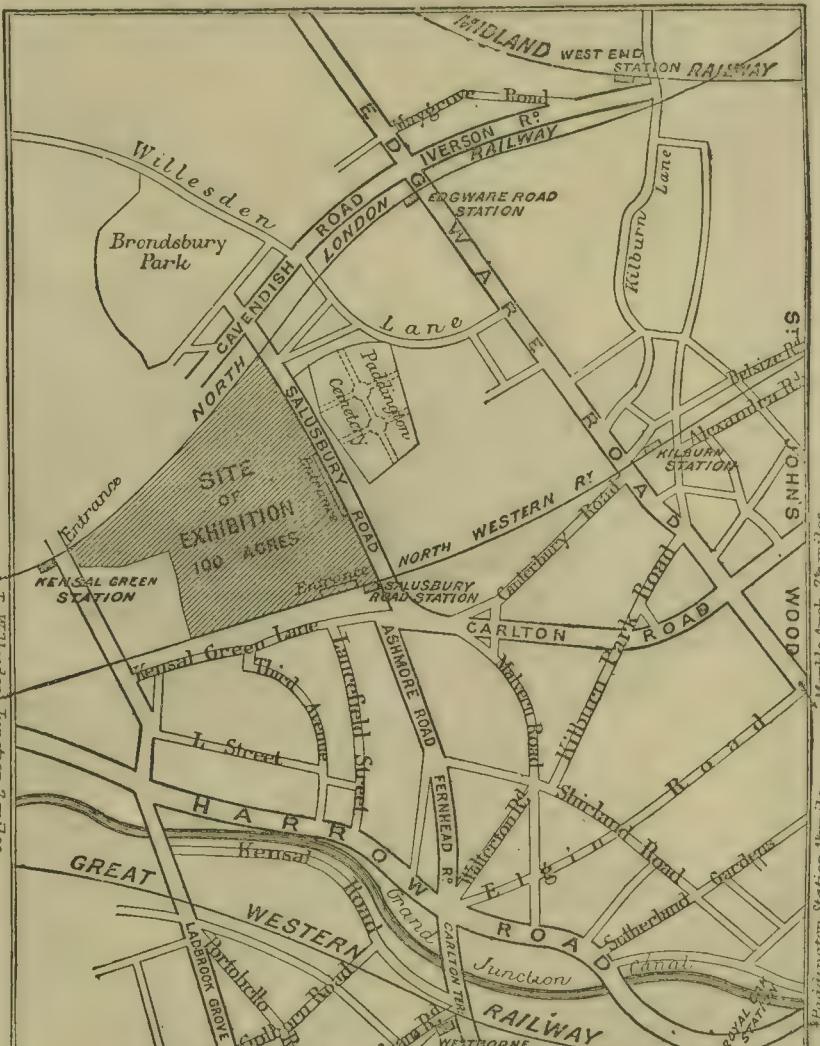
The importance which foreigners attach to Great Britain as a market for their dairy produce will be amply illustrated in the Exhibition, and it may be confidently asserted that such a collection of foreign cheese and butter as will be displayed at Kilburn this summer has never yet been seen in this country.

It would be premature at the present time to give any details of the entries of British and foreign live stock and produce, as they do not finally close till next Thursday, the 15th inst., but we shall take further notice of the arrangements for the Exhibition.

At a general meeting of the members of University College, London, last Saturday, the Earl of Kimberley was elected president, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fry vice-president. A letter was read from Lord Belper, the late president, explaining that he had resigned on account of his advanced age and other circumstances, which would prevent his giving sufficient attention to the affairs of the college.

"Dickens's Dictionary of London," a useful guide to the social and business life and institutions of the metropolis, has opportunely made its appearance at the beginning of the London Season. This compact shilling handbook is an exceedingly comprehensive epitome, clearly and fairly written, of all the information respecting London that could be squeezed into so small a compass. The Pickwickian motto says, "Mr. Weller's knowledge of London was extensive and peculiar." But, wide as the illustrious Mr. Sam Weller's acquaintance with the metropolis may have been, it is considerably dwarfed by the omniscience exhibited by Mr. Charles Dickens's staff of compilers in this "unconventional handbook."

An exhibition of cutlery has been opened in the Cutlers' Hall, Cloak-lane, under the auspices of the Cutlers' Company, by the Earl of Carnarvon. The exhibition is divided into three classes—general cutlery, surgical cutlery, and sword cutlery. In the last-mentioned division there is but one entry, that of Messrs. Wilkinson and Sons, of Pall-mall, whose cases illustrative of sword manufacture, and regulation and presentation swords, display such excellent qualities, both as regards workmanship and finish, that the judges deem them worthy of the only gold medal which is given. In general cutlery, silver medals have been awarded to Mr. R. H. Browne (Hackney), Messrs. Fenton and Sons, and Mr. F. Revitt, of Sheffield; the bronze medals to Messrs. Mappin and Webb, and Mr. T. Williams (West Smithfield). Messrs. Lund and Son and others are among the exhibitors, and there is also a capital display of ancient sword cutlery.



PLAN OF THE SITE AND APPROACHES TO THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

generally to co-operate with the society in carrying out the project.

The Prince of Wales accepted the presidency of the society for the year of the Exhibition, and the Mansion House Committee felt justified in announcing that, with the patronage of his Royal Highness and the liberal support of the public, they were confident of securing a large, interesting, and important International Show of Agricultural Stock, Produce, and Implements, as well as of obtaining valuable data towards the elucidation of those agricultural questions, the solution of which is yearly becoming more essential to the inhabitants of large towns. For these latter purposes an investigation into the most economical method of utilizing town sewage by means of prizes offered to the occupiers of such holdings; and an inquiry into the best mode of cropping and managing market gardens by means of prizes offered to the occupiers of such holdings; and a searching trial of the best means of supplying large towns with perishable articles of food, by experiments with railway wagons entered to compete for the prizes offered, have been arranged by the Mansion House Committee in conjunction with the Council of the Society. To ensure these objects and an adequate representation of English and foreign live stock in the Exhibition the following amounts have been offered as prizes:—Live Stock: British horses, £2600; foreign horses, £650; asses and mules, £140: total for these, £3390. British cattle, £3517; foreign cattle, £2220: total for oxen, £5737. British sheep, £1755; foreign sheep, £250; goats, £60: total, £2065. Pigs, £300. Sundries (butter, cheese, other produce, farms, farm-buildings, &c.), £1600.

The estimated expense of the Exhibition is £40,000; but up to the present time the total amount of the Mansion House subscription-list scarcely exceeds £7000. It is to be hoped, however, that, as the interest in the Exhibition increases with its approaching opening on June 3, this amount will be largely augmented.

The site of the forthcoming Exhibition is easily accessible by road and by rail, occupying the whole space between the North London and the London and North-Western lines of railway: it adjoins the Kensal-green Station on the former,



THE ZULU WAR: TROOPS CROSSING THE TUGELA UNDER THE INSPECTION OF LORD CHELMSFORD.—SEE PAGE 434.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



CHARIBERT, THE WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND AT NEWMARKET.

THE WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND.

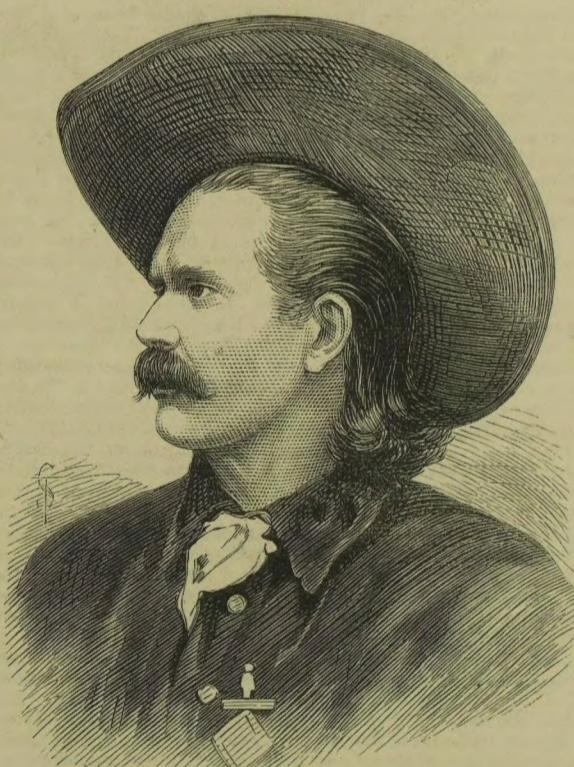
At the Newmarket Spring Race Meeting on Wednesday week the Two Thousand Guineas Sweepstakes were won by Lord Falmouth's chestnut colt Charibert. This colt, whose sire was by Thormanby and his dam Gertrude, after running once unsuccessfully, beat Zut in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Goodwood, and defeated Rayon d'Or in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, though the latter turned the tables on him two days later over a longer course. He was unplaced in the Middle Park Plate, and was second to his stable companion Leap Year in the Prendergast Stakes, though he easily defeated Malabar in a Produce Stakes, run after the Cambridgeshire. He won a trial before the late Craven Meeting, and was heavily backed for the Two Thousand, but was very easily defeated by Reconciliation in the Column Stakes. Since then, however, he has found backers, and has justified their good opinion of his powers.

THE AMERICAN CHAMPION RIFLE SHOT.

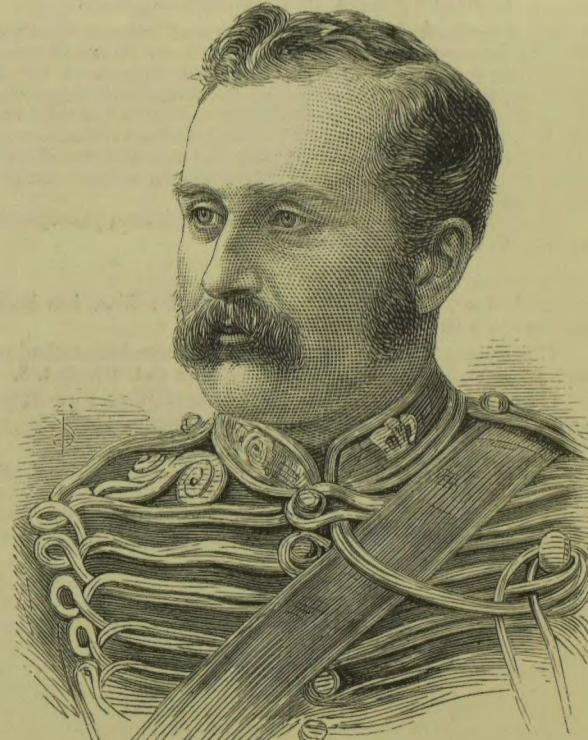
Dr. William Frank Carver, of New York and San Francisco, who is now exhibiting his wonderful dexterity as a

the savage friends of his youth, the Dakotas, in time for the ordinary course of education among civilised men, was four years at school at Winslow, Illinois, and qualified himself for the practice of a learned profession; at least, he bears the title of "Doctor," and he once lived in a cabin on the Little Medicine River, which is "a branch of the Republican Fork of the Platte." He removed from that location to California, and soon achieved great renown by public exhibitions of his amazing skill, usually shooting at hollow glass balls filled with feathers, which are tossed 30 ft. high in the air. Of these he can hit thousands one after another scarcely missing one in a hundred, at about 40 ft. distance; and he has been known to go on through a whole day, smashing 5500 of the balls thrown up, till he became temporarily blind. This took place on July 13 last year in Deerfoot Park, New York. There can be no doubt of the reality of Dr. Carver's performances with the rifle, which far surpass anything previously on record in that line, and his example should be an encouragement to our volunteers at Wimbledon in the practice of that manly accomplishment. He is a total abstainer from alcoholic drinks and from tobacco.

The portrait of Dr. Carver is from a photograph by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, taken at the Crystal Palace.

DR. W. F. CARVER,
THE AMERICAN CHAMPION RIFLE SHOT.THE ZULU WAR: BRIGADIER EVELYN WOOD, V.C., C.B.,
COMMANDING THE Utrecht DIVISION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

marksman at the Crystal Palace, after performing before the Prince of Wales at Sandringham, is an extraordinary man. He was born at the fashionable New York watering-place, Saratoga Springs, in May, 1840, but in his infancy was removed with his parents' household to Minnesota, and there, it is said, the child was stolen by wild Indians, who kept him sixteen years. But we cannot distinguish the mythical from the historical portions of his biography, as related in a pamphlet which was published last year at Boston, and which narrates many romantic adventures, speaking also of a certain "Lord Medley," unknown to the British Peerage. The Indians seem to have made "Frank Carver" their pet and their pride, delighting in his marvellous precocity as a boy, and his subsequent unequalled proficiency, both in riding and in shooting. They complimented him with the name of "the Evil Spirit," because of the deadly aim with which he could destroy an enemy in war, as well as an elk or buffalo in the chase on the prairies. He nevertheless left

LIEUTENANT NICHOLSON, R.A.,
LATELY KILLED IN ACTION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

BRIGADIER EVELYN WOOD, V.C., C.B.

The recent engagements of that division of the army on the frontiers of Zululand which is commanded by this distinguished officer has been scarcely less remarkable than those of the force immediately directed by Lord Chelmsford for the relief of Colonel Pearson at Ekwane. Colonel Wood had under his command the 90th and 13th Regiments of Light Infantry, several batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, the Frontier Light Horse under Lieutenant-Colonel Redvers Buller, C.B., the Mounted Infantry under Major Russell, different Corps of Mounted Colonial Volunteers, under Colonel Weatherley, Captain Raaf, and Captain Schermerbrucker, and a company of Boers from the Transvaal, under Mr. Piet Uys. He had formed an entrenched camp near the Transvaal frontier at Kambula-hill, a spot on the watershed dividing the rivers which fall into Delagoa Bay and those having a more southerly course through Zululand. The position had been well selected. It covers Utrecht and the Transvaal, is situated so as to give confidence to the Amaswazi, and commands three lines of road—viz., that leading, via Derby, to Pretoria or Swaziland; that entering Natal at Rorke's Drift; and the main Utrecht-Zululand road by which Colonel Wood originally advanced. The movements of this column were at first practically confined to its mounted men and natives, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, ably assisted by the Dutch leader, Commandant Uys. The surrender of Oham, a brother of the Zulu King, seemed an important success. But since the disaster of March 12 on the Intombi, where an escort of the 80th Regiment, under Captain Moriarty, with a train of waggons from Derby to Luneberg, was cut off by the enemy, Colonel Wood has had to fight more considerable battles, employing his main force. On the 28th, having sent his cavalry to drive in a large herd of Zulu cattle on the Tlobane mountain, fifteen miles from the camp at Kambula, and, having afterwards joined them with his staff, he witnessed a skirmish in which the enemy were apparently repulsed, and he then returned to camp, leaving the mounted troops to follow with the cattle they had taken. But at the foot of the mountain they were met by a large Zulu army, consisting of three bodies estimated at 7000 each, which completely overwhelmed the small British force, caught as it was among precipitous ravines impassable for horses. About fifty were killed, amongst whom were Colonel Weatherley and his son, Captain Ronald Campbell, Lieutenant Williams, Baron von Stettencrom, Mr. Lloyd the interpreter, and Commandant Uys. On the next day, the 29th, the camp of Colonel Wood at Kambula was attacked by the whole force of the enemy, and a series of desperate assaults continued from half-past one to half-past five in the afternoon, till the Zulus were finally repulsed, with a loss of above two thousand men. The British loss was but twenty-five killed, including Major R. H. Hackett, of the 90th, and Lieutenant Nicholson, R.A.

Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood, whose portrait we have now the pleasure of giving, was formerly in the Royal Navy. He entered that service in April, 1852, but served on land, in Captain Sir William Peel's Naval Brigade at the siege of Sebastopol, acting as aide-de-camp, from October, 1854, to June, 1855, when he was severely wounded, in carrying the scaling-ladders for the unsuccessful assault on the Redan, on June 18; and was mentioned with praise in Lord Raglan's despatches. He received the Crimean medal with two clasps, the 5th class of the Medjidieh and the Turkish medal, and was made a Knight of the French Legion of Honour. He soon afterwards entered the Army, and served in the Indian campaign of 1858 as Brigade Major; he was present at the actions of Rajghur, Sindwah, Kharee, and Baroda, was twice mentioned in despatches, and obtained a medal. In 1859 and 1860 he commanded the first regiment of Beatson's Irregular Horse, employed in hunting down rebels in the jungles of Seronge; he was thanked by the Indian Government for his attack upon a band of these desperate foes, and his valour was further rewarded with the Victoria Cross. Colonel Wood also raised the second regiment of Central India Horse. In September, 1873, he accompanied General Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast, and took part in the Ashantee War, for which he organised a native force. He commanded these and others in the attack upon the Ashantees at Essaman, and on the road from Mansu to the River Prah, following the enemy's retreat, before the arrival of the European troops. He afterwards commanded the right column of the army at the battle of Amoafu, and took part in the subsequent battle of Ordahsu, and at the capture of Coomassie. For these services he was several times mentioned with approbation in the official despatches, and received the medal with clasp, with the brevet rank of Colonel, and the Companionship of the Bath. He is Lieutenant-Colonel of the 90th, or Perthshire regiment of Light Infantry. We learn, by the latest news from the Cape, that both Colonel Wood and Colonel Pearson have been appointed Brigadiers.

Our Portrait of Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood is from a photograph by Mr. A. Campbell, of Murray-place, Stirling.

LIEUTENANT NICHOLSON, R.A.

Among the officers who fell in the defence of Brigadier Evelyn Wood's entrenched camp at Kambula hill, on March 29, was Lieutenant Frederick Nicholson, of the 10th Brigade of Royal Artillery, by whom, it is stated in the Brigadier's despatch, "the two mule guns were admirably worked in the redoubt, till he was mortally wounded." Major Hackett, who was also killed, with Captain Woodgate, Captain Gatewood, and other officers, are mentioned as having shown a fine example of courage in this conflict.

The portrait of Lieutenant Nicholson is from a photograph by Mr. W. Cobb, of Woolwich.

Lord Bury, Under-Secretary of State for War, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

The annual congress of the Social Science Association, to be held at Manchester, will take place from Oct. 1 to Oct. 8.

Lord Hampton has consented to preside at the forty-third anniversary of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, to be held at Rotherham on Wednesday, June 4.

The Colonely of the 88th Regiment, vacant by the death of General Sir Horatio Shirley, K.C.B., has been filled up by the transfer of General J. Irwin, Colonel of the 34th Regiment, to the 88th. General Irwin is succeeded in the 34th by Lieutenant-General A. Maxwell, C.B.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar-General, in the United Kingdom the births of 293,716 children, and the deaths of 211,160 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending March 31. The recorded natural increase of population was thus 82,556. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1878, was 135,678. The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1879 is estimated at 34,156,113; that of England and Wales at 25,165,336; of Scotland, 3,627,453; and of Ireland at 5,363,324.

IRRIGATION AND WATER TRANSIT IN INDIA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

London, April 28, 1879.

Sir,—You have already been so good as twice to admit observations of mine on Irrigation and Water Transit in India in connection with Famine—the last time in July, 1877, as regarded the Madras Presidency and the late terrible famine.

May I offer now a few remarks, correcting also two statements then made by me?

That dreadful scourge of famine is now over, it is supposed. Ah, would it were! But scarcity is returning, which the poverty of the people, not yet recovered from the money famine which followed the grain famine, may convert, but for timely rains, into another disaster.

A magnificent work has been accomplished by the Duke of Buckingham, extending the East and North Coast Canals, or rather connecting the canals north and south of Madras, and thus completing water communication all the way from Coonada, on the north, in the Godavary districts, to Madras, in the south, and south of Madras—a distance of about 450 miles. There was, it is true, a break of eight miles at Feringhee Dibha, but the canal must now be open all the way. A passenger-boat, built at Coonada, has arrived at Madras. The Buckingham Canal will soon become the main thoroughfare for traffic between Madras and the North Coast. When flat-bottomed steamers are placed on the canal, then we shall have speed as well as cheapness. But it seems strange to open the canal without having steamers ready at the same time. Would they treat a railway thus?

There will be an immense saving of expense in the movement of troops by the canals.

On Jan. 27, 1879, in the evening, a procession of seventy or eighty boats issued from the Junction Canal near the Marine Villa in Madras, and passed silently up the Cooum river (a river till lately of most unsavoury and unhealthy reputation), underneath the Government-House Bridge, by the General Hospital, and away into Coonada Canal. They who saw it say that, in the light of the setting sun, it might well have been taken for a scene on the Grand Canal at Venice. Even the top boats gleamed like gondolas; and the boatmen, with their long bamboo poles, might have been the gondoliers. The boats carried 1000 souls and their appurtenances, belonging to the 38th Regiment of Native Infantry, on their way from Trichinopoly to Secunderabad—a great part of the journey to be easily travelled by the Buckingham Canal.*

If Canaletti is not here, will not the *Illustrated London News* give us a sketch of this beautiful scene?

And now, not for the picturesque, but for policy. Let us but have the means of moving troops and military stores by water north and south of Madras, and the Coromandel Coast becomes almost impregnable; for an enemy could scarcely land his troops without already having a landing-place in his possession. In other words, he can land them if he has landed them. The Coast Canal enables us to send troops and guns to prevent him doing so. For strategy, as for commerce, the present water communication is invaluable.

As to expense, it is almost nominal. On the present trip, notwithstanding the small supply of boats available, each sepoy was carried at the rate of seven miles for a penny, each follower at fourteen miles for a penny, while the lowest passenger rate, coolie class, on the railway is four miles for a penny. The canal can now be used where coasting steamers, carts, or the railway had to be employed.

It is reckoned that with steamers similar to those on the Upper Godavary men could be moved at the rate of twenty miles for a penny at ten miles an hour. There is nothing to prevent high speeds on the canals, but we want high speed only for a very few passengers and the mails. As to goods traffic, on the Erie Canal, where they carry two or three million tons a year, the speed is two miles an hour. On the line from Calcutta to the Burhampootra, nine tenths of the traffic go by the rivers 400 miles, averaging forty days, and, as the direct distance is 130 miles, the average speed is a little over three miles per day. On this Coast Canal there are only nine locks between the Godavary and Madras, and of these three will be open most of the year; so that there will be no objection to trains of boats drawn by one steamer, which will make the cost at low speeds extremely small. On the Forth and Clyde Canal, at six miles an hour, with twenty locks in forty miles, and short trips of only forty miles, the cost of carriage is but a penny for seven miles per ton. On the Coast Canal goods can certainly be carried at the rate of twenty miles for a penny per ton. It offers the cheapest line of communication between the Northern parts and the chief port of the Presidency, where the shipping of cotton will be greatly facilitated when the harbour is finished. Guntor, in the Kistna District, is the centre of a large cotton trade; its port is Coonada, 150 miles off. In the Kistna valley alone are about 100,000 acres of cotton lands: the exports of cotton from Coonada average about 90,000 cwt. a year, besides rice and oil seeds. The trade on the North Coast Canal was 300,000 tons a year before the Buckingham Canal was opened. What will it be now? Guntor is 250 miles from Madras: the way is now opened by water. A gentleman and his wife arrived at Madras from Guntor, travelling by one of the canal top-boats (a clumsy old style of boat worked by men). The journey occupied four or five days, and the trip is described as very pleasant, with plenty of shooting. The fare for the above journey cost 40 rupees for two persons (of course, with all their servants, goods, &c.).

On cheap water communication depends the vast American trade. Now that Madras has cheap water communication, what the trade will be can scarcely be over-estimated. But when the quality and the quantity of the dry crop cotton produced by India is raised by irrigation and improved culture to vie with that of Egypt and America, what may we not hope?

In January of this year, the Buckingham Canal being open from Madras to 200 miles north, where the break of eight miles occurred, three kinds of boats already plied for hire—a small provision of seven or eight cabin-boats (budgerows), top-boats—that is, with a covered space in the centre—and barges, or cargo-boats. For the first 200 miles the canal runs within one or two miles of the sea, on the other side a sandy ridge. Pleasant "topes" (groves of mango or cocoa-nut or tamarind), good water, and supplies for halts; good shooting and fishing (without gamekeepers interfering) for sportsmen; and sea-bathing in the back waters. But some villages mark "bad water, place feverish," as halts to be avoided. A traveller's bungalow, post-office, and salt superintendent's cutcherry (Court) mark luxury and the great station, as well as the terrible salt tax, alas! And there is the metalled road inland. "Good water one mile inland" sounds uninviting. Then comes the Pennair river to cross, with its three branches, and connecting canal two miles and a half long; and your boat is sailed or poled across. A large village, large bazaars, good tope and camping-ground, water good, travellers' bungalow, treasury, post-office, police station, and sub-magistrate

mark civilisation. Shallow rivers and deep rivers, 500 to 600 feet wide, you have to cross till you come to Feringhee-Dibha, a wild desolate place, where was a Dutch factory 200 years ago. Here comes, or rather came, the break between Feringhee and the canal eight miles to the north.

"Before the work could be completed . . . to the creek near Feringhee Dibha, information was received that his Grace the Governor wished to proceed from Bezwada to Madras by canal. Obstructions were hastily removed, and two temporary locks built, so that in January, 1878, the canal was available for navigation. Subsequently, as his Grace's visit was postponed, the locks were removed, and the canal run dry in order fully to complete the excavation."*

The canal now completed, the distances onward are: To Bezwada sixty miles, to Rajahmundry on the Godavary ninety miles, to the port Coonada forty, and from Bezwada to Masulipatam forty-eight miles. On the Bezwada and Coonada Canals the passenger-boats have general cabins, sometimes for one hundred persons, and fore and aft cabins for well-to-do travellers. They can do fifty miles in twenty-four hours. It reminds one of old days in England, or of Nile "tracking."

There are now 1300 miles of navigation in this system, between Seroncha at the junction of the Godavary and the Wurdah, and including the Delta Canals, besides one hundred miles above Seroncha, with only a transfer at the second barrier near Seroncha. On all these lines it is said that at least two large steamers a day each way might at once be run, making nearly 6000 miles of running per day for passengers alone. What the effect of this line of communication would have been in saving life in the late famine—grain being landed at every point on 700 miles, and in any quantities—with employment for hundreds of thousands of people in working the boats, one does not like to think. But there appears little hope that it may not yet be wanted for this use.

Had the eighty miles to connect this canal with the Toombuddra Canals been cut, 300 miles more, leading into the very heart of the suffering country, would have been open.

The Government of Madras has been blamed for not making this connection from Cuddapah to Nellore for the purpose of navigation. But the engineering difficulties are such as to have caused the abandonment of the scheme by the company, and a careful review of the matter by Government has not made it look better. It has to be carried through a high chain of rocky hills, to descend to the plains of the coast by a difficult pass. And if the canal were formed it is doubtful if water enough could be had. When it reaches Nellore, its proposed terminus, it is still some sixteen miles (as the crow flies) from the coast canal navigation, which would have required a canal with several locks, needing a constant supply of water, for which there was no source except during the rains.

To return to the coast canal, unfortunately left in abeyance for so long—twenty-five years—shelved and discussed again with every new Governor and every new chief engineer; surveyed in 1855, again in 1857, actually begun in 1860, dropped; whole surveying business gone over again, sea level v. fresh-water canal; municipality would not help in finding funds; shelved again in 1873. The canal was taken up by the Duke of Buckingham's Government in the beginning of 1876 with the intention of completing it to the Kistna canals in five years. As the season advanced it appeared probable that labour might be abundant, and plans were pushed forward and all necessary organisation for supervision of extended works prepared, so that when the failure of the monsoon indicated the need for large works nothing more was wanted than to move the companies of Sappers to the place to erect the sheds for hospitals, stores, &c., at the previously selected camping-places; and an organisation was complete, from the superintending engineer to the hospital attendant, before a man was employed, and so much in advance of the wants that for three months the staff was in excess of what the numbers coming to the works required. The expectations were that 30,000 men would come. For months the members were not half that.

The reason of this was that, although the people during the famine forsook their village homes to an enormous extent for the chances of finding food and work, yet all these movements were in definite directions. The people from Bellary, where the famine was intensest, and Cuddapah were encouraged to migrate to the Buckingham Canal works, on the seacoast of the Nellore district; but, this line of migration being out of the usual course and across a barren hill range, without water communication from Cuddapah to Nellore, though the thing was tried, it failed, and the trial was disastrous to the people. But thousands migrated with success to the Kistna and Godavary irrigated districts in the north, and to Trichinopoly and Tanjore, the great irrigated delta of the Cauvery on the south, and found there food and work.

I propose, by the kindness of the *Illustrated London News*, to tell next week something of the glorious part acted by the Godavary, Kistna, and Cauvery irrigation during the famine.

The Buckingham Canal, notwithstanding outbreaks of disease amongst the coolies, and damage done by the cyclone of May, 1877, was successfully carried on, and, owing to the careful previous organisation, is now a complete water way.

To make up for previous scarcity of labour, 19,000 coolies arrived almost unexpectedly in July, causing "great difficulty." The work, "for the most part, was carried out on task at little above normal rates."

All hail to the Duke of Buckingham who has completed the gift of this wonderful boon—water communication all the way from Madras to Coonada—the conveyance of troops and stores, of native passengers, and of heavy native produce by canal, at cheap rates, the one thing needful for native trade—enormous increase of trade in cotton, rice, and oil, as well as improvement in the article cotton itself, sure to follow the opening of a navigable canal through.

Cools are now obtained at some of the pits for three rupees a ton, so that when the water transit is opened to the Wurdah the cost of navigating the canal will be greatly reduced.

May we venture to give the Duke of Buckingham joy, as we give India and ourselves joy, on the noble results, which will be twofold and tenfold every year, especially when steamers have been placed on this grand work?

Where, too, so much has been done, more may still be done.

To take up speech and time with what can't be done is unworthy of Englishmen. "We can't water from the rivers when there is no water in them; and we can't water the steep slopes of the mountains." This is the cry. The slothful man says, "There is a lion in the way." The practical man sees what can be done. He sees the full rivers, the hundreds of millions of acres of level land. Instead of lamenting that "Water won't run up hill," he rejoices that it will run down hill, and that we can get it at any level the land requires.

Your faithful servant, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Since this was written the glad news has come in from Madras, dated March 22, that "This last week we have had fine rain over a large area in South India. This will rejoice the hearts of the unfortunate ryots, stimulate them to early culture, and ease the tightening markets in regard to food prices."

* For an account of this see *Madras Mail* of Jan. 28, 1879.

* Annual Progress Report, P. W. Department, Madras, for 1877-8.

OBITUARY.

THE COUNTESS OF CLARE.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth Julia Georgiana, Countess of Clare, died on the 30th ult., at Ryde, Isle of Wight, in her eighty-seventh year. Her Ladyship was the third daughter of Peter, first Lord Gwydyr, by his wife, Priscilla, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, and was married, April 14, 1826, to John, second Earl of Clare, K.P., eldest son of the famous Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Left a widow without issue, Aug. 18, 1851, Lady Clare has since resided almost continuously in the Isle of Wight, having many years ago built at Ryde a chapel for the Roman Catholics, to whose faith she had conformed.

LADY LUCY CLEMENTINA DAVIES.

Lady Lucy Clementina Davies, who died at Palace Gardens-terrace, Kensington, on the 27th ult., in her eighty-fourth year, was widow of Francis Henry Davies, Esq., Registrar of the Court of Chancery, and only sister of George, present Earl of Perth and Melfort. Her marriage took place Sept. 8, 1823; and the issue consists of one son, Francis Maurice Drummond Drummond, who has adopted the latter surname in lieu of Davies, and of two daughters, Frances Clementina Drummond, wife of B. Remington Williams, Esq., and Lucy Elizabeth Drummond, married, first, to the late Lieutenant-Colonel James Villiers, and, secondly, to John Slade Barker, Esq. Lady Clementina Davies was not unknown or undistinguished in the literary world.

SIR W. H. DOYLE.

Sir William Henry Doyle, Knt., Chief Justice of Gibraltar, died, after a protracted illness, at Cheltenham, on the 27th ult., aged fifty-six. He was son of Edward Doyle, Esq., by his wife, Annabella Amelia Yonge; was born at Nassau, Bahamas, in 1823; and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1846. After filling several important offices in the Bahamas, he was appointed in 1858 Assistant Judge of the General Court there, promoted to the Chief Justiceship in 1865, and thence transferred to the Leeward Islands in 1873, when he received the honour of knighthood. In 1877 he succeeded Sir James Cochrane as Chief Justice of Gibraltar. Sir William married, in 1854, Mary Sarah, daughter of Samuel Johnson, Esq., of Nassau, Bahamas.

COLONEL NORTHEY.

Francis Vernon Northey, Lieutenant-Colonel 60th Rifles, whose death at the relief at Ekwé is confirmed, was third son of the late Edward Richard Northey, Esq., of Woodcote House, Epsom (an old Peninsular officer who was at Waterloo), by Charlotte Isabella, his wife, daughter of General Sir George Anson, G.C.B., and was lineally descended from Sir Edward Northey, of Epsom, M.P. for Tiverton, and Attorney-General in the time of William III. and Queen Anne. The gallant officer whose death we record was born Nov. 14, 1836, and educated at Eton. He entered the Army as Ensign, 60th Rifles, in 1855, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1877. With his distinguished regiment he served in the Oude campaign, including the capture of the fort of Mettwie and the action of Biswah. Colonel Northey married, Jan. 21, 1869, Charlotte, daughter of C. S. Gzowski, Esq., of Toronto.

MR. ISAAC BUTT, M.P.

Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., M.A., M.P. for Limerick, died at Roebuck, near Dublin, on the 5th inst. He was born Sept. 6, 1813, at Stranorlar Parsonage, in the county of Donegal, of which his father, the Rev. Robert Butt, was Rector. His mother, Berkeley, was daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. John Cox, of Dooish, and through her Mr. Butt claimed kindred with the famous Bishop Berkeley. After receiving his education at the Royal School of Raphoe, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he passed a brilliant University career and obtained a scholarship, he was called to the Irish Bar in 1838. In 1844 he was given a silk gown, and in 1859 was called to the English Bar by the Inner Temple. From 1836 to 1841 he was Whately Professor of Political Economy in Trinity College, in 1841 was chosen an Alderman of Dublin, in 1850 contested unsuccessfully the county of Mayo, was returned for Harwich in 1852, sat for Youghal from 1852 to 1865, was an unsuccessful candidate for the county of Monaghan in 1871, and was very shortly afterwards, in the same year, elected for the city of Limerick, which he continued to represent up to his death. In the early part of his Parliamentary life he was a Conservative, but of late years he led the Irish Liberal party, known as "the Home Rulers." As a lawyer and forensic advocate, Mr. Butt stood in the first rank at the Irish Bar, and was engaged in many of the great trials of the last thirty years. In the State prosecutions of 1865 he was the leading counsel for the Fenian prisoners. But it was not only as a lawyer and politician that Mr. Butt gained distinction. Devoted to literature from his youth, he projected, while an undergraduate, the *Dublin University Magazine*, and was one of its first editors. In 1848 he published an historical novel under the title of "The Gap of Barnesmore," and subsequently "Chapters of College Romance," and a translation of the Georgics of Virgil. His principal works, however, were "A History of Italy from the Abdication of Napoleon I.," "The Irish People and the Irish Land," "The Landlord and Tenant Act," "The Irish Education," "The Liberty of Teaching Vindicated," "A Plea for the Lecture-Room," and "The Irish State Trials." Mr. Butt married, in 1837, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Swanzy, Esq., of Rockfield, in the county of Monaghan.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Capt. Edward Nares, R.N., on the 27th ult., aged fifty-one.

The Rev. George Selby Hele, M.A., at Norwood, Torquay, on the 28th ult., aged seventy-eight.

William Ord, Esq., J.P., and Deputy Vice-Admiral, in the county of Durham, on the 29th ult., in his eighty-seventh year.

William Henry Robinson, Esq., Commissary-General, at Bath, on the 29th ult., aged eighty-six.

Rear-Admiral Henry Trollope, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral George Barne Trollope, C.B., and nephew of the late distinguished Admiral Sir Henry Trollope, G.C.B., on the 22nd ult., at Hereford, in his sixty-fourth year. He was descended from Henry, second son of Sir Thomas Trollope, third Baronet, of Casewick.

Richard Smethurst, Esq., of Ellerbeck, Lancashire, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1874, on the 28th ult., aged fifty-four. He was the eldest son of the late Richard Smethurst, Esq., of Chorley, J.P. and D.L., by Anne, his wife, daughter of James Mellor, Esq., and was married in 1853 to Emily Jane, daughter of Joseph Holdsworth, Esq., M.P., by whom he leaves an only child, Emily Maud Mary.

George Mackay, M.D., R.N., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets (retired), Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, on the 26th ult. He saw much service in the Mediterranean and Black Sea fleets from 1851 to 1854; was in the Agamemnon, Admiral Lyons's flag-ship; was Staff Surgeon at Royal Hospital, Plymouth; and, subsequently, Deputy Inspector-General at Hong-Kong, becoming, eventually, Deputy Inspector-General at Haslar Hospital.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HARRY J (Dewsbury).—The two-move position is well constructed and shall have early publication; the three-move one embodies subtle play, but the position is non-natural especially as regards the Pawns. Both promise better work when you have pursued your study of the art a little farther.

O E M (South Kensington).—The letter has been forwarded as desired.

Toz (Manchester).—It is a three-move problem, but you have not found the correct solution. The reply to 1. Q takes Q B P is 1. K takes Kt.

G H V (Retford).—See the answer to Toz.

N R (Freckenham).—Look again at No. 1836. If White play 1. Kt to Q 3rd (ch), Black moves the K to Kt 3rd, threatening to check with his Rook.

T D C (Earl's Colv.).—The position is quite right. If Black takes the Kt, discovering check, White plays 2. Q to K 6th, interposing and mating, the adverse Queen being then "pinned" by the Rook at R 4th.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1834 received from E Burkhardt (Berlin), Onno (Utrecht), D A (Dublin), Norman Rumbelow, T Baines, Allerton, and Jane Nepveu (Utrecht).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1835 received from Onno (Utrecht), Toz, E Mitchell, W F Wills, Julia Short, E H H V, G C Baxter, and D A (Dublin).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1836 received from East Mardon, E H H V, Alpha, Helen Lee, D Templeton, T Barnington, Eise V, H W T, B. Dyke H Langford, An Old Hand, R Jessop, N Warner, R Arnold, S Tarrant, D W Keil, L Sharswood, F R Jeffrey, C S Cox, E Elsley, W Alston, H Barret, M O'Halloran, C E E, and R T King.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1835.

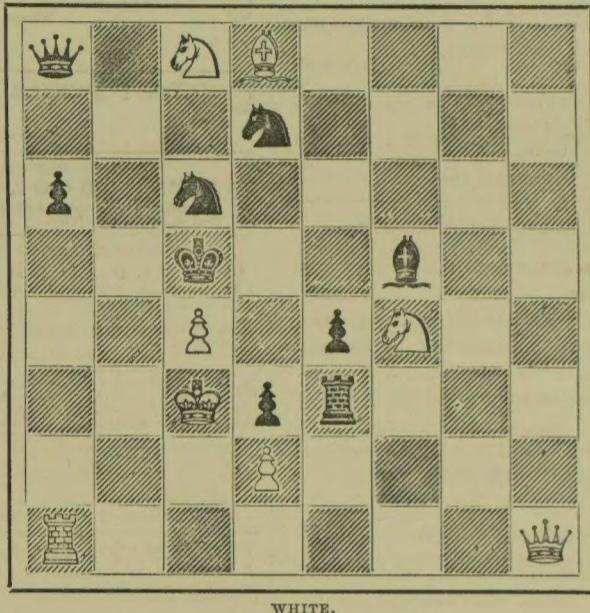
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K sq. P takes Kt*
2. Q to K 5th (ch) Kt takes Q

* If 1. K takes Kt, then 2. Q to Q sq (ch); if 1. Kt takes Kt, or 1. P to B 4th, 2. Q to B 3rd (ch); and if 1. Kt to K 4th, then 2. B checks, &c.

PROBLEM NO. 1838.

By J. CRAKE (Hull).

BLACK.



WHITE. Black to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played a few days ago at the new public chess-room, No. 9, Strand, between MEPHISTO, the mechanical chessplayer, and a well-known London Amateur.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Amateur). BLACK (Mephisto). WHITE (Amateur). BLACK (Mephisto).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 16. Kt to K 4th Castles (Q R)
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 17. Kt to B 6th P takes Kt
3. B to B 4th B to B 4th
4. Castles P to Q 3rd
5. P to Q Kt 4th B takes P B takes Kt
6. P to Q B 3rd B to R 4th 19. B takes P Kt to Q 5th
7. P to Q 4th P takes P Kt to B 6th
8. Q to Kt 3rd Q to B 3rd 20. Q to B 4th B to B 6th
9. P takes P Kt to B 3rd 21. K R to K sq. Kt to Q 4th
10. Kt to K B 3rd 22. B to B 5th

Although brought about in irregular fashion, the position is now one frequently occurring in the Evans's Gambit.

9. K Kt to K 2nd This is an irregularity which, fortunately, was not recognised as such by the adversary, else Mephisto, like Launce's dog, had suffered for it."

10. B to R 3rd He should have played 10. P to K 5th, followed by 11. P to Q 5th, and 12. Q to K 5th (ch), &c.

11. P to K 5th B to Kt 3rd 23. Q takes B Kt to B 5th
12. P takes P P takes P All this is very pretty as well as forcible. If White captures the Kt with P, he will be mated out of hand—e.g.:—
13. Kt to B 3rd 24. Kt takes Kt R to Kt sq (ch)
14. Kt to B 3rd 25. B to K 2nd R takes B (ch)
15. P to Kt 3rd 26. K to B sq Kt to Kt 6th (ch)
16. Kt to K B 4th 27. K to Kt sq Kt to B 6th. Mate
17. Kt to K B 4th 28. Q R to B sq Kt to K 7th (ch)
18. Kt to K B 4th 29. R takes Kt Kt takes R (ch)
19. Kt to K B 4th 26. K to B sq Kt takes R, and White resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The West Yorkshire Chess Association, having been always happily free from the discordant elements so destructive of kindred societies in the metropolis, celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of its foundation on Saturday last at the Stratford Arms Hotel, in Wakefield. Three tournaments were arranged for players of various degrees of force, the first class being presumably superior in skill to the second, and both being considered to be in advance of the amateurs whose names appear in the third. The prize in the first class was won by Mr. Stokoe, an old-time Tyneside amateur, now residing in Leeds, after a great struggle with Master Harry Jackson, of Dewsbury, and the second-class prize was carried off by Mr. Jacobson, of Hull, without the loss of a game; and the third was divided between Messrs. Trickett and Macmaster. In the first and third classes it is plain from the record that the players were assorted very evenly; but no one will be surprised at the success of Mr. Jacobson in the second class, if he is the young gentleman of the same name that has lately been playing on even terms and defeating some of the strongest Divan players. His easy victory suggests the question, Were the competitors allowed to handicap themselves? Before the conclusion of the play the members adjourned to tea, Mr. W. H. Stewart, of Wakefield, presiding on the occasion. After the transaction of business, Mr. Watkinson, of Huddersfield, referred in feeling terms to the death of Mr. George Walker, and a vote of condolence with Mrs. Walker in her bereavement was unanimously carried. The next meeting of this association will be held in Sheffield.

A revival of a mediæval entertainment, playing chess with human figures representing the pieces and pawns, has been in progress among our American cousins for some time past. The first spectacle of this kind of which we have any trustworthy account was presented to a London audience in the year 1610; but the author, one Thomas Middleton, putting dialogue of a seditious character into the mouths of his *dramatis personæ*, the play was suppressed, and the author was imprisoned for some years. About forty years ago a game of chess with living pieces was played in one of the Dublin theatres by Signor Blitz, a noted conjuror of the period; and recently Lord Lytton gave such an entertainment in India. The revival in America has now spread to New York, and on the 16th ult. a game of chess was so played on the stage of the Academy of Music in that city. On this occasion all the resources of the theatrical costumier were requisitioned, and the result is described as an unequalled success. The Kings wore the dress of Charlemagne, one bearing a crown of gold and his rival a crown of silver; the Queens were arrayed in costumes of the same period, wore jewelled coronets, and each was attended by a page. Castles rested on the heads of the Rooks, and castles were depicted on their breasts; the Knights wore bright armour and held heavy pikes in their hands; and the Bishops appeared in ecclesiastical robes, with mitres and croziers. Sixteen young ladies of uniform height represented the pawns, all in Amazonian dress, with helmets, shields, and spears. The board was thirty-two feet square, and the play was directed by Captain Mackenzie on the one side and Mr. E. Delmar on the other; the forces being distinguished by the colours red and blue. Captain Mackenzie opened the game, and chose the Evans's Gambit—much to the mortification, we are told, of the pretty Queen's Pawn, sacrificed on the fourth move to the exigencies of a scientific opening. On the twenty-first move Delmar sacrificed one of his Bishops in an unsound combination, and the Captain announced the mate on the thirtieth. The entertainment was produced under the auspices of the Manhattan Chess Club, and the profits accruing from it will be given to a fund for providing prizes in a proposed international tournament.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 30, 1877) with a codicil (dated Dec. 24, 1878) of Mr. Archibald Francis Arbuthnot, late of Hyde Park-gardens, who died on March 31 last at Torquay, was proved on the 26th ult. by Hugh Gough Arbuthnot and Robert George Arbuthnot, the sons, and Sir John Kennaway, Bart., M.P., the son-in-law, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator confirms the settlement made on his marriage, and in addition he gives to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Gertrude Sophia Arbuthnot, £5000, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, wines, household effects, horses, and carriages absolutely, his house in Hyde Park-gardens for life, and the dividends of £80,000 Consols for life, or so long as she shall continue his widow; there are bequests in favour of his sons Hugh Gough, Robert George, Archibald Ernest, and George Gough, and his daughter Fanny, Lady Kennaway, in proportion to the amounts he has already given them; £25,000 to each of his other children; and legacies to his sister-in-law and son, William.

The will (dated March 27, 1877) of Mr. James McConnel, late of Moore Place, Esher, who died on March 2 last, has been proved by William McConnel and Frederick McConnel, the brothers, and Charles Henry Parkes, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Ann McConnel, his furniture, pictures (except one given to his brother), plate, household effects, horses and carriages, pecuniary legacies to the amount of £3000, and his residence Moore Place absolutely, and an annuity of £2600 for life; considerable bequests to different members of his family and legacies to servants. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his brothers, William, Frederick, and David Cannon McConnel, and the children of his deceased brother, Thomas Houldsworth McConnel.

The will of Mr. Richard Milward, J.P. and D.L., late of Thurgarton Priory, Southwell, has just been proved, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his wife all moneys in the house and at his bankers, and the rents due at his decease, in addition to a legacy of £3000 absolutely, and the use of his furniture, with the rents of his estates and the income from the residue of the personalty, for life. After her decease, subject to the payment of some annuities to his nieces and others, he gives the whole of his real and personal estate to his nephew, Leonard Milward Parkinson.

The will (dated 16, 1878) of Mr. Philip Leon, late of No. 64, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, stock jobber, who died on March 24 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Mrs. Alice Israel Leon, the widow, Alexander Israel Montefiore, Frank Philip Leon, and Henry Isaacs Coburn, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors (other than his wife) £50 each; and to his wife £200 and his residence, with the furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses and carriages. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children, in equal shares.

The will (dated April 10, 1876) with a codicil (dated Jan. 1, 1878) of Captain Henry George Hamilton, R.N., late of No. 71, Ecclestone-square, who died on March 25 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Edmund William Hamilton, the son, and William Henry Fitzhugh, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. There are some specific bequests to his sons and daughters, and the residue of his property he leaves equally between his five children, Mrs. Henrietta Georgina Hardy, Miss Laura Hamilton, Miss Cecilia Hamilton, Edmund William Hamilton, and Frederick Tower Hamilton.

The will (dated Aug. 28, 1867) of Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, K.C.I.S., late of No. 46, Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park, formerly Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 24th ult. by Dame Anne Grace Agnes Anderson, the widow, the sole executrix, to whom he leaves all his real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever absolutely. The personalty is sworn under £10,000.

The will and codicil of Mr. Henry Coward, late of No. 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields, who died on Jan. 17 last at Tonbridge, has been proved by Christopher Lethbridge Coward, the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator, after giving legacies to nephews, nieces, godchildren, and others, leaves the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his brother, John Lethbridge Coward, and his sisters, Mrs. Harriet Martin and Miss Margaret Frances Coward, in equal shares.

The will (dated Jan. 11, 1873) with six codicils thereto, of Mrs. Elizabeth Phare, late of No. 202, Clapham-road, who died on March 11 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Arthur Charles Rhodes and James Fairlie Thomas Dipnall, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £5000.

The will (dated Aug. 20, 1878) of Mr. Edward Marklew Hunt, late of No. 38, Cobham-street, Gravesend, who died on March 29 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Joseph Platt Walton and Edward Robert Hockley, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £5000. The testator bequeaths £50 to the Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; and £19 each to the Institution for Homeless and Destitute Boys, Great Queen-street, the Girls' Refuge, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, and the Dispensary and Infirmary, Gravesend; and he wishes and requests that his body may be used for dissection, but if not so used he directs that two or more of the principal arteries of the body may be divided before it is placed in the coffin or prepared for burial.

The enthronement of Dr. M'Cabe as Archbishop of Dublin took place in the cathedral, Marlborough-street, last Saturday.

The annual meetings of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church were opened at Edinburgh on Monday. Dr. George Jeffrey was unanimously appointed Moderator. Notices of motion were given in view of the proposed discussion on the Westminster Confession of Faith, to the effect that the Synod should endeavour to bring about the adoption by the Presbyterian Churches in Scotland of a simpler creed.

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A GOLD MEDAL, PARIS. Is evidence of the high opinion entertained by the International Jury of the merits of FRY'S CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.

Ask for FRY'S CELEBRATED CARACAS COCOA, a choice preparation.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.

Four times the strength of Cocoa is increased by Weakening with Water.